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SOUTH UNITING AGAINST SMITH AND WET FORCES

Democrats Centering on No One Candidate but Oppose New Yorker

NORTH CAROLINA STRONG DRY STATE

Politicians Expect at Least 80 Counties May Go Republican

By WILLIS J. ABBOT
GREENSBORO, N. C.—This Piedmont region of North Carolina, which includes the thriving cities of Raleigh, Winston-Salem, Durham, Salisbury, Greensboro and Charlotte, impresses one as being the industrial center of the new South. You travel about it, not by train, but by swift and comfortable motorbuses, over perhaps the best system of hard-surfaced state roads in the world. Hard roads were forced upon North Carolina, for there is nothing at once more slippery and more sticky than the red clay of its soil once it is wet. But with a 4-cent gasoline tax and a state road department administered with zeal and efficiency by a brother of the late Ambassador Walter Hines Page, the State has constructed a system of highways second to none. The towns I have mentioned are all within two or three hours' run of each other, and hourly buses at cheap fares must be giving the railroad managers something to think about.

Has Fine Colleges
As one speaks along these highways one passes a succession of institutions for higher education that testify eloquently to the devotion of the State to the mental equipment of its people. Near Raleigh are the University of North Carolina and the rich and growing Duke University. The present campus of the latter, with its oblong quadrangle of stately buildings, leading up to a domed chapel, houses a student body now of more than 1600. But it is to be abandoned, or rather turned over to the Woman's College, when the monumental group of buildings now being planned in accordance with the princely bequest of James B. Duke is completed. Near Greensboro is the State College for Women, whose crowded classrooms sufficiently controvert the ancient theory that southern women are not progressive.

In its educational and religious activity and in a certain attitude toward the moral issues of the time North Carolina is strongly reminiscent of New England. It is doubtful whether in any other part of the United States the moral touchstones are so generally applied to a question of government as here. Precisely for that reason, and especially in the Piedmont region, people are much disquieted over the possible action of the Houston convention. If there is in the ranks of Republicans a certain glowing glow over the prospect of a Democratic debacle there are not enough Republicans in evidence to impress the stranger. He sees mainly Democrats, and almost without exception Democrats who feel the very existence of their party in danger.

Local Candidates See Peril
There are in this State no less than 80 counties which politicians say will inevitably go Republican in the event of the Smith nomination. At least three congressional districts are in the same classification. The latter consideration may explain the fact, noted in a local paper, that no North Carolina Congressman opposes Smith, while several are openly and avowedly opposed to him. This opposition, however, will lack effectiveness.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

How to Run Tractors Taught in Farm School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—Opening of a tractor school, the first of its kind in central New York, is being undertaken at West Winfield. Prof. B. A. Jennings of the Rural Engineering Department of the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, is in charge.

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Will Guard Forests

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE GETS NEW HEAD

Maj. R. Y. Stuart Is Appointed Chief to Succeed Col. W. B. Greeley

WASHINGTON—Maj. R. Y. Stuart, now assistant forester in the Forest Service, has been appointed to succeed Col. William B. Greeley as chief of the Forest Service.

Major Stuart entered the Forest Service in 1906 direct from the Yale Forestry School. After military service in France he became deputy commissioner of forestry in Pennsylvania and later served for several years as secretary of the Department of Waters and Forests of that State. He assumed his present position in the Forest Service in February, 1927.

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PLANES ARE EQUIPPED WITH TELEPHONES NOW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OAKLAND, Calif.—"Hello, pilot. This is passenger No. 7. What river is this we are passing over? Pardon? The Mississippi—so soon! Thank you."

This is a model of a conversation which can be overheard in the cockpit of a Boeing Air Transport Company airplane. The Boeing Air Transport Company has installed a telephone system on the passenger planes from the Oakland airport to Chicago. The first telephone was installed recently by Mail Pilot C. K. Vance at the Oakland airport to Reno, Nev.

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FASCIST ITALY WILL EXAMINE REFORM BILL

Mussolini Issues Report Acclaiming Sovereignty of the State

ROME—During the present session the Fascist Parliament will examine and approve a bill of parliamentary reform. The text of the bill has been distributed among the Fascist deputies, who have received a report from the Duce explaining the provisions of the reform as well as its juridical importance.

Certain legislation passed a few years ago, increasing the power of the executive, rendered imperative the reform of the lower house, since these laws had already profoundly transformed its character and also eliminated the abuse which for nearly half a century had been committed against the constitution. The bill thus violating the very spirit of the letter of the constitution.

No Absolute Regime Intended
Fascism, the report proceeds, never contemplated the abolition of Parliament and all forms of election in its fight against deterioration. But it was determined to create a strong state, free from those restrictions which in the past hampered its activities. Fascism never had the intention to "restore the old absolute regime, rebuilding on the ruins a more liberal state."

The aim of Fascism, it is declared, was to create a regime of authority from which would stand out a government with large powers, based on the support of the masses. On these policies the Fascist doctrine of the government was based, the first corollary being that the Fascist state should be a regime in which the ruling class should be continually drawn from the people. On these policies the Fascist doctrine of the government was based, the first corollary being that the Fascist state should be a regime in which the ruling class should be continually drawn from the people.

Moreover, a change in the electoral system became imperative on the ground that the system hitherto in force made the Chamber the only recipient of the people's sovereignty, a dominating organ of the State was needed, since hitherto the choice of deputies was left to the arbitrary will of the masses. This theory Fascism refused to accept, because in the past the real choice of the people was in the hands of a few demagogues.

Mr. Mellon Defines Prosperity as Good Pay for Work Well Done

In this article Andrew W. Mellon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, who has had exceptionally wide experience in the financial and business world, in addition to that of his present official position, factors The Christian Science Monitor with an outline of his views on the question, "How may prosperity be maintained and broadened?" The interview continues a series presented on this subject in which a number of leaders have addressed themselves to this important problem.

WASHINGTON—Andrew W. Mellon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, mentions increased efficiency in production and distribution as one means of promoting national prosperity.

"It is efficiency in organization," said Mr. Mellon, "that makes it possible to pay high wages, and high wages in turn help to maintain our great purchasing power, which is such an important factor in prosperity."

Rubber Paving Unimpaired by Tests That Crumble Road

Enormous Weight of Traffic Without Apparent Effect on Rubber Blocks—4000 Tons an Hour Used, or 266 Tons Per Yard Width

LONDON—Trials have been carried out with rubber paving over a long period with normal traffic in a busy London street and another test with what may be termed intensive violent traffic has been made for a short period in Manchester. These have convinced experts that a rubber paving has been devised and is in use which will stand at least six or seven times (possibly more) punishment than the heaviest of London traffic can inflict, and that a year of such wear has made no perceptible difference to its wearing surface.

Over a year ago a stretch of "Galeman" rubber blocking was laid in Upper Bridge Street, which leads into Ludgate Circus. To the outward eye, this paving is in as good condition as at the time it was laid. How heavy the traffic in this street can be judged from the following police census of vehicles per day: Light motor vehicles 6197, or 37 per cent; heavy motor vehicles 2272, 14 per cent; motor omnibuses 897, 6 per cent; light-horse vehicles 1376, 8 per cent; heavy-horse vehicles 2188, 13 per cent; motor bicycles 166, 1 per cent; pedal bicycles 3054, 19 per cent.

Mr. Massey Says Wilderness "Barrier" Is Being Transformed Into Bridge
NEW YORK—Canada, once considered a "hopelessly unproductive wilderness" that would always remain a barrier between eastern and western peoples, has become a bridge between East and West and seems likely to produce wealth far beyond the expectations of its early settlers, Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, asserted at a luncheon of the Club here.

Mr. Massey recalled the British Government's uncertainty about accepting Canada from the French and its consideration that perhaps Guadeloupe—about the size of Long Island—would be a more profitable acquisition, and asserted that it was partly through Benjamin Franklin's wisdom that Canada became "what at that time was the fourteenth colony."

Mr. Massey drew a striking picture of Canada's progress and achievements in the last year and declared that the development of the early-ripening variety of wheat which can be grown 150 miles farther north would add about \$2,000,000,000 to the wheat growing area now in existence. Although the Canadian summer season is short, the summer day in Canada lasts 18 hours against 12 to 15 further south, he added.

"In water power we now stand per capita second in the world, with Norway first," he said. "There is 500 horsepower per 1000 inhabitants, and the figures of development have been amazing. The same is true of forest products, pulp and paper; our exports in 1926 amounted to \$123,000,000."

Mr. Massey described the strides made by the Canadian air forces in peace-time activities, such as patrolling the Hudson Straits to report ice conditions, in map making, range riding, and forest surveys. "It is 60 years since we became a nation, but it is four centuries since white men first appeared in the northern part of this country, and what strikes one in looking over the history of Canada is that we have been exploring ever since," he said.

PARTY LEADERS FEEL PRESIDENT MAY RUN AGAIN

"Persuade Mr. Coolidge" Is Taking Place of Term "Draft Mr. Coolidge"

WASHINGTON—Many Republicans who have called at the White House to talk with the President within the last fortnight have expressed the opinion that Mr. Coolidge was a passive, a receptive, candidate. No one has said that Mr. Coolidge has so expressed himself, but the comparative unanimity of view has made an impression upon observers in Washington. Whereas a short while ago the talk was all of Mr. Hoover and what the less conspicuously active candidates were doing today it is concerned with what Mr. Coolidge really intends to do and how far he will let his supporters go in conducting a pre-convention campaign for him.

It may well be that the point has been reached in the bringing out of conditions where things have gone a bit sour for the time being and that, with no new entries imminent, thoughts naturally turn to Mr. Coolidge. Opportunities have been offered to him to make a fresh statement as to his intentions, but nothing is really expected from him, at least at present.

The feeling is growing that the Kansas City convention, after the "favorite son" performance, will turn to Mr. Coolidge and that he will not thwart its will.

Point has been given to this theory by the visit of C. H. Hilles of New York. The Empire State has given pause to the state makers. It has been hinted that, in lieu of anything more to their taste, the New York delegates would throw their strength to Vice-President Dawes. Mr. Hilles has let it be known that he was, and will be, for Mr. Coolidge.

Mr. Hilles has turned from the phrase "draft Coolidge," which it is understood that neither he nor the President, particularly fanatics, and talks about "persuading" the President to let his name be used.

The situation in the President's official family is peculiar. Mr. Hoover made it emphatic that he would not consider as a candidate unless he had been convinced that the President was out of the race.

Hoover has backing
When the Hoover candidacy was announced, certain men of more or less prominence officially began to get behind him, notably Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, whose chief, Andrew W. Mellon, has been sometimes spoken of as a presidential possibility; Seymour Lowman, assistant secretary in charge of prohibition; William J. Donovan of the Department of Justice; and Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, the close personal friend of the President, and Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics.

In Democratic Race

McAdoo Drys Are Backing Montanan—Struggle in Three States

WASHINGTON (P)—Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, has been brought into the field of Democratic presidential candidates, adding new angles to the pre-convention campaign of that party which is now in full swing.

With his ascent, the name of the Senator, who has long occupied the spotlight in the Senate's oil investigations, will be entered for the Democratic preference in Wisconsin, South Dakota and California.

Mr. Walsh is a dry, and like Governor Smith, he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

He said he had no intention of "quitting my duties here to promote my candidacy, if such it may be called," and he insisted that talk of his candidacy had in no sense been inspired by him, although he had consented to plans of friends on his behalf.

In a statement Senator Walsh referred to his own past support of William G. McAdoo, arch-political foe of Governor Smith of New York, declaring it might be that the fact that he was born in Wisconsin and lived in South Dakota for six years, and that I voted consistently for Mr. McAdoo (of California) throughout the long contest at San Francisco in 1920 and that in New York in 1924, may account, in some measure, for the movement in those States.

Mr. McAdoo confirmed the announcement he would head a fight in California for Senator Walsh, and predicted Mr. Walsh would have the California delegation.

In a three-sentence statement, Mr. McAdoo, a two-time candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said it was correct he would be on the slate of Walsh delegates in California, but he did not go into campaign issues or mention whether he would use his influence for Mr. Walsh in other States.

GENEVA WOULD LIMIT PACT TO AGGRESSIVE WAR

French Insistence on Qualifying Phrase Meets With Much Support

MR. KELLOGG'S NOTE PLEASES THE LEAGUE

Delegates Arrive for Council Meeting—Nations United in Desire for Lasting Peace

GENEVA—Now that the delegates are arriving for the meeting of the Council of the League, it is possible to obtain what may be called the League viewpoint on Frank B. Kellogg's note to the French Government concerning the projected pact for the outlawry of war. What pleases the League most about this note is that it seems to emphasize the growing importance which the United States attaches to the League of Nations as a political institution for the prevention of war. That the importance of the League in this respect should be recognized by the United States is naturally gratifying to League opinion.

But it is realized that this does not mean that the United States is any nearer joining the League. It is felt that Mr. Kellogg's note marks a definite advance, and that everything should be done to encourage the growing interest which the United States takes in the efforts which the League of Nations is making to make war impossible, since without the United States' assistance no effective steps can be taken.

British Insistence
The French insistence that all declarations for the outlawry of war which are to be the subject of an international agreement must be accompanied by a qualifying phrase as to their aggressive character meets with considerable support here. Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Germany insisted, in the course of the debates at the Assembly of the League last September, on the distinction that must be drawn between war and aggressive war, in the general formula suggested by Poland for the prohibition of war. And from the decisive preference that Lord Cusheens has shown in the debates for the security committee for bilateral, as compared with unilateral, treaties, it is assumed that Great Britain would, like France, prefer a bilateral to a general convention for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

Some surprise here has been caused by Mr. Kellogg's reference to the Havana resolution condemning war in support of his thesis that the word "aggressive" is not necessary in this connection, because the qualifying term "aggressive" would appear to have been used in the Pan-American resolution. But it is generally regretted that the controversy about this word should have assumed such importance, in the conversations between France and the United States. For it is felt that it may give a wrong impression in America as to the strength of the League, and that, which, of course, is shared by France, is outlived as a means of settling international disputes.

"Defensive Wars"
And, after all, as it is pointed out here, that is the fundamental aim which both Aristide Briand and Mr. Kellogg seek to advance by a treaty embodying a declaration on the subject. It is hoped, therefore, that some way may be found out of the difficulty which has arisen between France and the United States, for it would seem to rest on a misunderstanding, since it is not believed that the United States intends to include purely defensive wars, such as the League might be called on to wage in its collective capacity against an offending State. Such wars, it is claimed, do not come within the definition of war as an instrument of national policy.

Codification of Sea Law
By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Minister, has gone to Geneva to attend the League of Nations Council, at which Mr. Kellogg's renunciation of war note to France is expected to come up.

Meanwhile, under the caption "Search for Peace," The Times, departing from the somewhat cynical attitude hitherto adopted toward the Kellogg proposals, refers to the possibility of Britain and the United States discussing the "difficult and controversial question of codification of sea law."

ENGLAND CELEBRATES ANNUAL SKY CONCERT

Bell Ringers From All Over the Country Are Present

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CROYDON—Two thousand bell-ringers from all parts of England are here for the annual festival of the "sky concert," the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Guildford and other notable guests being present. Croydon is one of the two great English bell foundry towns—the other being at Loughborough—which send chiming everywhere to the Christian world. A bell weighing 18½ tons which is being added, with others, to the 53 of the great New York carillon which are being rung at the founding of Messrs. Gillett and Johnston.

During the time of William the Conqueror bells were symbols of princely power, the victors melting down most of those in the cities and towns captured. They called laborers to work in the fields, the oven bell announced when the bread was baked, the market bell opened the market at the appointed hour. Towers which have survived from the Middle Ages owe their origin largely to bells.

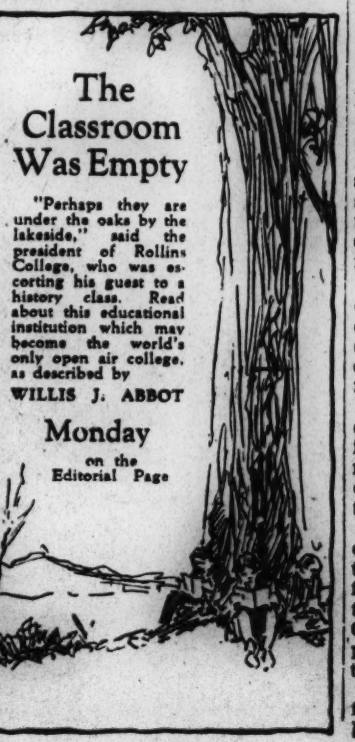
Telephone Rates to Be Reduced as Company's Earnings Increase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Lower telephone rates will follow increased earnings by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, according to an announcement just made here by Walter S. Gifford, president of the company.

In the company's annual report, Mr. Gifford declares that exorbitant profits and extra or special dividends are against the policy of the company. Earnings in excess of reasonable dividend requirements will "be spent for the enlargement and improvement of the service furnished, or the rates charged for the service reduced," he said.

The report shows a record net income of \$128,614,910 for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company during 1927 and total operating revenues of \$894,699,173 during the year for the entire Bell telephone system. Mr. Gifford said that 791,000 additional telephones were put in service last year, making the total number in the United States interconnected in and with the Bell System at the end of the year 13,365,000. Moreover, the limits of telephone communication were extended, so that it is now possible to telephone from anywhere in the United States to anywhere in Canada, Cuba and Great Britain and to many of the most cities of Mexico and continental Europe.

To provide for growth in business, for improvements in service and for betterments and replacement of



The Classroom Was Empty

"Perhaps they are under the sea," said the president of Rollins College, who was addressing his guests at a luncheon in honor of the world's oldest educational institution which became the world's oldest as described by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Monday
On the Editorial Page

jected as the financial compensation offered was too small. The estates taken by Rumania cover 900,000 acres, and are estimated at a value of 800 gold crowns per acre, for which Rumania offers 11,000 gold crowns in form of the cancellation of reparations payment. There is a strong feeling prevalent, however, that Hungary, as a member of the League of Nations, must submit to its ruling, and it is generally held that the St. Gothard case will not create an atmosphere unfavorable to a settlement of the Transylvanian question.

Foreign Ministers to Confer

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERGRADE—The Foreign Ministers, Mr. Markovitch, has left Belgrade for a French holiday resort. He will break the journey at Geneva, owing to the great importance of the session of the League. He will confer there with the foreign ministers of the Little Entente about the St. Gothard affair and the necessity for sending a commission of inquiry to Hungary, as well as other questions arising regarding Italy and Hungary. Later he will see Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand and hopes also to meet the Bulgarian representatives.

GUARD FREEDOM SAYS MILLIKEN

Former Governor of Maine Speaks at a Meeting of Alumni Association

NEW YORK—The duty of the American citizen to safeguard the traditions which underlie personal and governmental freedom in the United States was stressed by Carl E. Milliken, formerly Governor of Maine, in an address before the Maine Alumni Association at their annual dinner just held here.

"We must remember," he said, "that our liberty is a condition to be maintained and not a tradition to leave on the mantel shelf."

"The prosperity of the country presents a challenge to America to avoid the mistakes which have been occasioned by material wealth during past centuries." The average American, Mr. Milliken said, has at his disposal six times as much of the world's products as have dwellers in other countries.

Dr. Harold S. Boardman, president of the University of Maine, emphasized the importance of the educational work of his institution, not only in educating students who remained within the state, but in training others who were exerting a salutary influence in varied fields throughout the country.

Dr. Boardman made a plea for the restoration of more of the personal element in education. Mass education, he said, is a failure unless it allows for greater personal contact between the instructor and the student.

MANCHESTER COTTON DISPUTE UNSETTLED

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER—The atmosphere of conciliation in the cotton trade has become worse and endangered by the decision to adopt a night shift system at Livingstone and disquieting reports also of other firms following suit in the Oldham district. The action of these Oldham employers is strongly resented by the operatives whose representatives have decided to go to the meeting of employers on Monday and put questions relating to the latest developments before discussing the setting-up of the proposed joint committee of inquiry.

A meeting of the Oldham Spinners' Association of the Oldham Operative Spinners' Association was held today, the managers of certain mills having made proposals to the operatives for an arrangement of working conditions.

LINDBERGH ROAD PROPOSED

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Plans for a Lindbergh highway, a 17-mile scenic boulevard through San Diego from the foothills to the ocean, are announced. The entire cost is set at around \$500,000.

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The Florida Times-Union

Established 1885
The Florida Times-Union has the largest circulation of any newspaper in Florida.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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10,000 Miles of Wonderful PACIFIC COAST TOURS
Limited party now leaving for Canadian Rockies, Alaska, Glacier House, and other scenic spots. Departure, July 15. For full particulars, apply to Collette Tourist Co., 500 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

POLES OBJECT TO CONFERENCE AT KONIGSBERG

Not Sufficiently Neutral Ground, They Say, of Lithuanian Proposal

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—The Lithuanian note just published is commented on in the press as lacking the customary courtesies and diplomatic interchange. Nevertheless, the papers say that Poland sincerely desires to resume normal relations.

Satisfaction is felt at the two definite proposals that follow the reiterated arguments in the preceding note.

Augustin Waldemar, the Lithuanian Premier, proposes to ask the League of Nations to give its assistance in the forthcoming negotiations and, subject to Poland's agreement, suggests that Poland should determine the time and place with the League's delegate. Should Poland refuse assistance from the League, the Lithuanian Government expresses its readiness to begin verbal negotiations at Königsberg on March 30.

Polish opinion is that Königsberg, situated in East Prussia, is not sufficiently neutral ground, therefore is unsuitable for the negotiations.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns from an authoritative source that Poland will bring up the Lithuanian question at the March session at Geneva.

STUART PORTRAIT SOLD BY GALLERIES

Painting of Gen. Dearborn Goes to Dearborn, Mich.

NEW YORK—Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn, famous Revolutionary officer under Washington, has just been sold to a private person in Dearborn, Mich., according to an announcement just made by the Ehrlich Galleries. They refused to give the name of the purchaser or the price the painting brought. Stuart's of this quality, however, are worth about \$50,000.

Port Dearborn, Chicago, and Dearborn, Mich., were named after Major-General Dearborn, and it is, therefore, no surprise to art collectors here that this famous Stuart has found a home in the city called after him.

The portrait shows Dearborn, head and bust, turned three quarters left. Blue eyes stare out a keen, eager face. His hair is trimmed a short point on top, giving a military appearance, although he was not painted in uniform, but in a plain, high-collared coat. A ruffled shirt frill relieves the somber tones of his clothing. The ribbon of the Order of the Cincinnati is fastened on his left breast.

Little Black Bag Held Control of Great Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—A little black bag, frayed at the edges, was used to carry control of the Bank of America, in the form of \$17,000,000 in capital stock, three blocks through Wall Street to the bank.

Leo V. Belden, vice-president of the Bancitaly Corporation, carried the little bag from the office of Ralph Jonas, who last week sold his controlling interest in the bank to A. F. Giannini. Mr. Jonas is the owner of the bag, but he stands very little chance of getting it back, for it will be placed among other historic relics in the Bank of America's museum.

FLORIDA AIRLINE POST OFFERED CHAMBERLIN

MIAMI, Fla.—Clarence D. Chamberlin, transatlantic flier, has been offered the general management of the Dixie-Northern Airline terminal.

WATCH REPAIRING REASONABLE PRICES

HIGH GRADE CLOCK REPAIRING
ARTHUR W. FITT
21 WINTER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Sandra

Applied one-straps are in the Spring Fashions. This is a modest strap pattern whose graceful lines afford a most pleasing fit. In Patent or Black and Tan Cal.

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at Coral Gables, as soon as the airport is completed. The Dixie-Northern corporation expects to begin work soon. Airplanes will be run on a regular schedule, it is said, between Detroit and Miami. This announcement was made by William C. Wakefield, President of the Dixie-Northern corporation, who is now in Miami, at a dinner given in Mr. Chamberlin's honor.

SEAMEN FOUND TO NEED BOOKS

Marine Association Opens Campaign for Additions to Sailors' Libraries

NEW YORK—An appeal for good books to offset "many otherwise tedious hours at sea which men of the merchant marine spend when not on duty," was made by Brig.-Gen. A. C. Dalton, assistant to the president of the Merchant Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, at a dinner on the Leviathan in connection with a two weeks' campaign for books now being conducted by the American Merchant Marine Association.

Nearly 3000 books have already been contributed by persons in New York City since the campaign started. It is hoped that the total will exceed last year's, which was 40,000 books.

General Dalton spoke of the necessity for making the sea attractive to the seamen. He declared that the standard of the men on board ships that carry the American flag, American merchandise and American ideals to all parts of the world should be correspondingly high, and that in order to accomplish this care must be taken of the needs of the men at sea as carefully as the welfare of men in industry was attended. He spoke in praise of what the association had done in this respect. Technical books are in great demand by seamen, he said.

A new development by the association this year will be the installation of libraries on board lightships of the East Coast, Mrs. Anna M. Lingsweiler, assistant director of the association, said in an interview. She added that the association already serves 2000 libraries on board vessels of the United States Coast Guard, light houses, life saving stations and tenders on the Great Lakes. It is hoped that there will be books enough to place on the light ships which are often moored off lonely shoals, where light houses are impracticable, and serve as guides for sailors.

ASBESTOS CONTROL ALLEGED IN SUIT

NEW YORK (AP)—A suit to nullify contracts alleged to have been made in furtherance of a conspiracy to control the interstate and foreign commerce of the United States in asbestos has been begun in Federal Court.

The Government named as defendants Dillon, Read & Co., Clarence Dillon, Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Quebec Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., Johns-Manville Corporation, Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Keasbey & Mattison Company, Richard V. Mattison, Duval R. Goldthwaite and George B. Crabbs.

Hidden Treasure

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HERR RECHBERG ADVOCATES BIG TRADE ALLIANCE

German Industrialist Seeks to Form Bloc Embracing France and Britain

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PARIS—A definite Franco-Anglo-German alliance is urged by a prominent German industrialist, Herr Rechberg, in the columns of Avenir. A lively discussion is provoked in the project there is even a military arrangement by which France is allowed a proportion of five to three for the German army.

While it is not declared that President von Hindenburg authorizes the demarche, Herr Rechberg says: "I have good reason to believe that all Germans would accept the conditions if they were adopted by France." He points to the appointment of Sir William Tyrrell as British Ambassador in Paris. This is an unusual step.

A Triple Alliance

Sir William was a grand master of British diplomacy, and that he should leave the Foreign Office for a post abroad indicates the importance of the continental post at this moment. It is to arrive at a triple alliance, Franco-German-British—founded on a community of the industrial interests of the three nations that Sir William comes to France. The task is not easy.

France feels that its international position has been strengthened by the existing Franco-German industrial alliance, and it would be stronger still if there were a military and political alliance between France and Germany.

Moreover, according to Herr Rechberg, the tendency is for the United States to join itself with the Franco-German bloc financially. But enlightened thinking would show that it is not in the interest of France and Germany to range themselves against Great Britain or allow Europe to divide itself into two hostile groups. Therefore, if France and Germany come closer together it is absolutely essential that Britain should form part of this European alliance.

Fusion of Interests

Hence the decision of Sir William to come himself to Paris. "England has perceived," says Herr Rechberg, "that the collaboration of the great French and German industries in potash, iron and chemicals has become a fact, and it is realized that these cartels constitute a veritable fusion of interests which is now indissoluble. The British also know that industrial cartels control armaments, and must lead to a military and political alliance. The temporary resistance to this conclusion will be overcome by the immense interests at stake, valued at many milliards of gold marks."

Therefore, since Franco-German cooperation will inevitably be closer, Britain should throw in its lot with the Continent.

Reference is made to naval competition between Britain and the United States, and if this argument is not to grow stronger it is necessary that the United States and Britain should

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arrive speedily at a ship's accord. Indeed, though Herr Rechberg does not appear to observe it the alternative proposed of a continental block is only possible if Great Britain and the United States fail to agree.

FRENCH AND SPANISH REACH TANGIER ACCORD

MADRID—Gen. Primo de Rivera declared in a press interview that long after the discussion a Tangier accord between France and Spain would be signed in Paris. The chief of the directory expressed satisfaction that the preliminary convention was favorable to Spanish aims in Morocco, but he declared that the main aspect of the general question of Tangier could not now be actually settled.

France, he said, had given an assurance to all to conclude the negotiations in a conciliatory spirit. If the accord does not satisfy all the Spanish aspirations, the assurances of Gen. Primo de Rivera would seem to remedy the present tension in the Tangier vicinity pending the drafting of the actual statute.

CANADIAN AIRMEN ARE LOST FOR TWO WEEKS

OTTAWA (AP)—A forced landing on an ice floe 60 miles at sea in the North Atlantic, the use of small ice floes for rafting in the journey shoreward while they lived on a diet of raw walrus meat was the experience of two Canadian airmen and their Eskimo guide, who are safe at Port Burwell today after being missing two weeks.

An account of a battle with ice, cold and starvation from which the pilot, A. A. Lewis, and Sergeant Perry of the Northern Air Patrol emerged victorious with the aid of their native guide was contained in a message received by the Marine Department today. One day was lost in the journey when the three men, having lost their bearing, traveled eastward one day before they realized they were going away from land.

MASSACHUSETTS GETS NEW MOTOR REGISTRAR

George A. Parker, for 2½ years prohibition director for New England, an former captain and commander of the State Police, has been appointed to succeed Frank A. Goodwin as Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Captain Parker served in the United States Army on five sectors in France during the World War as a captain of artillery and was promoted to major before his discharge. Mr. Goodwin in a farewell statement to employees of the registry office said, "I hope you will be as loyal to my successor as you have been to me."

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ITALY DENIES TYRANNOUS ACTS IN UPPER ADIGE

Benito Mussolini Answers Charges Made in Vienna Chamber of Deputies

ROME (AP)—The Premier, Benito Mussolini, answering criticisms in Austria concerning the treatment of Germans in the Italian Tyrol, declared that all reports about "systems of tyranny, brothers tortured and peoples slaughtered by the barbarous Fascist dictatorship are false and ridiculous."

"We are not pupils of Austria which for a whole century filled the countries of half Europe with executioners, filled the prisons with martyrs and erected everywhere scaffolds."

Fascist "Atrocities" Denied

The Premier, who last week recalled the Italian Minister to Austria that he might confer personally with him on the problem, declared that tales of Fascist atrocities are inventions.

"Only two people in the Adige of German nationality were sent into forced domicile," the Premier said. "One of them was almost immediately freed and the other had the penalty reduced and indeed would also have been freed had it not been that a campaign in his favor was conducted abroad."

"Any state respecting itself cannot tolerate such forced intervention. Mr. Puletti, the Governor of Massachusetts, supplied us with a striking example on the subject. . . . The above-mentioned individuals were not sent into forced domicile because they were German, but because they were anti-Fascists, namely against the Fascist revolution. The charges of Fascist barbarism are reduced to this and nothing else."

The Premier added that he was doubtful whether to answer the Austrian "provocation" and perhaps

would not have done so if the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, had not spoken on the question. The purpose of the Italian answer, the Premier said, was to demonstrate that the Austrian manifestations were unjustified and provocative.

The Austrian attitude, he said, was unjustified considering the friendly policy followed by Italy from the end of the war until today toward Austria and by its policy toward the annexed provinces of Bolzano which, being one of the 32 provinces in the Kingdom, is treated by the Fascist Government like all others with the same rights and the same duties.

Recalling many proofs of Italian friendship toward Austria, the Premier said that he did not intend to reproach Austria with ingratitude but would enumerate acts of friendship by Italy toward Austria which led to the conclusion that Austrian interference in the internal affairs of Italy was intolerable.

HUNGARY COMPLETES NEW CIVIL LAW CODE

BUDAPEST—The new Hungarian civil law code on which work was done since 1896 has been introduced into the Hungarian Parliament. The code was completed before the war, but owing to changes due to the peace treaties much revision was necessary. March 1 was specially chosen for the introduction of the bill, as a mark of appreciation of the present regent, Admiral Horthy, who today is celebrating the eighth anniversary as head of the state.

In honor of the same occasion an amnesty was proclaimed for certain political offenders and military prisoners with sentences not exceeding five years. Among those benefiting were many deserters from the war, men implicated in franc falsification, including Prince Windischgratz and the Police President, Nadassy, and many Social-Democratic parliamentarians and journalists.

Neither the Communists nor Hungarian emigrants abroad were included in the amnesty, nor Baron Ludwig Hatvany, the well-known Hungarian author, but the latter is expected to be pardoned within the next few months.

GOING BACK TO PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Announcement that Commissioner Isauro Gabaldon of the Philippine Islands will soon resign from the House was made at the commissioner's office. It was said he proposed to return to the islands to accept the nomination from his district to the House of the Philippine Legislature.

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LOBBY BILL PUT UP TO HOUSE FOR CONCURRENCE

Senate Quickly Adopts Measure to Regulate Legislative Agents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR-BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The bill sponsored by Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, for the regulation of lobbying, which has been adopted by the Senate after brief but snappy debate, and without a dissenting vote, is now before the House for concurrence.

This marks the first definite move against the growing power of lobbyists in Washington in more than a decade. There have been intermittent outbursts in that period, but all of them ended in words, until the operation of the so-called water-power lobby, which was characterized by conservative senators as "the greatest in the history of Washington," and powerful enough, it is asserted, to prevent a senatorial investigation of the water-power industry. This investigation was approved by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and was generally considered as certain to be ordered.

The bill requires all lobbyists, in the most inclusive sense of the expression, to register with the clerks of the two branches of Congress, complete information concerning their employment, how much they receive, and under what terms and conditions, who they represent, and what they are interested in. Those who fail to register and give the required information are subject to fines and imprisonment, ranging from \$100 to \$1000 and from one month to one year for each offense. Falsification of registered information makes the offender guilty of perjury and subject to the full penalty of the law.

The bill defines lobbying as follows:

"Lobbying shall consist of any effort to influence the action of Congress upon any matter coming before it, whether it be by distributing literature, appearing before committees of Congress, or interviewing or seeking to interview individual members of either the House of Representatives or the Senate."

As the measure was about to be acted upon by William Cabell Bruce (D.), Senator from Maryland, observed that the project would not have such "clear sailing" in the Senate if members were not apprehensive of the political effect failure of the legislation might have. Mr. Bruce voted against the senatorial investigation of the power industry.

McADOO DRYS BACKING WALSH

(Continued from Page 1)

enthusiastic support. I am confident that Senator Walsh will have the California delegation."

Senator Walsh issued this formal statement:

"The published mention in the press to enter me as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in the states of Wisconsin, South Dakota and California has in no sense been inspired by me, though in each case I have assented to the plans of friends contemplating such action."

"It may be that the fact I was born in the first-named State and lived in the second for six years, and that I voted consistently for Mr. McAdoo throughout the long contest in San Francisco in 1920, and that in New York in 1924, may account, in some measure, for the movement in those states."

Has No Campaign Plans

"I have no campaign plans and no thought of quitting my duties here to promote my candidacy, if such it may be called. If my services to the party have been such as to entitle me to consideration in connection with the Presidency, I dare say the rank and file are not ignorant of the fact."

John O. Davis, a member of the northern California committee of five representing the dry faction headed by Mr. McAdoo, announced that Mr. Walsh's name would be entered for the presidential primary May 1 and that John B. Elliott of Los Angeles, candidate for the State at the last election, had informed him the Montanan had no objection.

The names of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, and James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, the latter now campaigning in California, already have been entered, assuring a three-cornered fight in that State for its 26 delegates to the Houston convention.

Struggle in Wisconsin

A similar battle is in sight in Wisconsin, where Senator Walsh was born and won a L. B. degree at the State University. Mr. Reed and Governor Smith have entered also.

The movement launching Mr. Walsh as a dry candidate in California was not wholly unexpected by those Democrats who are hostile to the candidacy of Governor Smith, not because of his religion but be-

cause of his attitude toward prohibition.

Mr. Walsh, a confirmed dry, has been mentioned before in discussions among the anti-Smith Democrats as a possible candidate whom they could support at Houston.

He was permanent chairman of the 1924 Democratic convention at Madison Square Garden, where Mr. McAdoo, also a dry, locked horns with Governor Smith in the memorable deadlock for the nomination.

Leaves McAdoo Free

The former Secretary of the Treasury's announcement he would not be a candidate this year is looked upon as rendering him free to support a man of his own choice, although there have been indications from some of his followers that efforts might be made to draft him.

The Reed and Smith supporters already have organized in California. The Davis announcement said a list of delegates pledged to Senator Walsh would be announced soon and that they would constitute "a solid and unbroken phalanx of dry, progressive, anti-Tammany, Woodrow Wilson Democrats."

"The presidential candidate has been agreed upon unanimously and enthusiastically," the dry faction announcement read. "He will commend himself to the sober thought of the people; attract the agricultural-minded South and West; appeal to the honest citizenship of the country, regardless of political affiliation."

Meanwhile, Senator Reed is carrying his militant campaign for the nomination into California's bay section.

The Missourian has announced he also will enter the Michigan primary contest of April 2.

Smith's North Dakota

Opponent Ruled Out BISMARCK, N. D. (AP)—Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, has a clear road to the presidential preference of North Dakota Democrats at the March 20 primaries. Faulty petitions have led the Secretary of State to rule out the candidacy of Huston Thompson, former federal trade commissioner, whose name was the only one that had been proposed besides Governor Smith's.

The secretary said the Thompson petitions carried only 418 names, whereas 500 are required by law. George Wallace of Minneapolis, who filed the petitions in Thompson's behalf, said he would appeal to the secretary for a reversal of the ruling. Wallace said he had checked the names before filing and found the petitions complied with the law.

CHANGE IN LAW ASKED TO AID BETTER HOUSING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR-BUREAU

NEW YORK—Added impetus to replacing dilapidated houses and tenements with up-to-date structures will be given by the adoption of amendments and modifications to the State Housing Law, according to the report of the State Housing Board, submitted to the Legislature by its chairman, Darwin R. James.

Mr. James reports that in the 18 months the law has been operative it has been a great help in promoting better housing for wage earners and that its special availability for co-operative housing enterprises has been demonstrated. He finds the present provisions regulating limited dividend corporations are too rigid to promote the greatest activity in rebuilding congested tenement sections and recommends changes to make more attractive the investment of funds in this class of properties.

NEW JUGOSLAVIA CABINET

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The new Yugoslavia Cabinet is favorably commented on by the Bulgarian press. Most of the influential papers express the conviction that Yugoslavia, despite its heterogeneity, is moving steadily toward consolidation, and they voice the hope that the appointment of a Slovene Roman Catholic, Moneigneur Korosehet, as Minister of the Interior, may lead to better conditions in Serbian Macedonia, thus to better relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. When Mr. Korosehet was in Sofia a few months ago, he was very cordially received and left a very favorable impression.

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Outside Pressure



Study of Aviation in Schools Linked With Other Subjects

Guggenheim Committee Chairman Outlines Program—First Step Is Compilation of Material on Aeronautics in United States and Other Countries

Organized aeronautical instruction in the public schools of the United States is more than a vaguely talked of "plan." With the completion of an annotated bibliography, containing all the material obtainable here and abroad pertaining to aviation, the first milestone in establishing aeronautics as a part of the daily school curriculum will have been reached.

From this already started bibliography will be drawn the material suitable for use in the schools.

This statement was made by John W. Withers, dean of the school of education of New York University, who is chairman of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund Committee on Elementary and Secondary Aeronautical Education.

"The purpose, first of all, is not to stimulate interest in aviation," said Dean Withers. "Perhaps aviation interest is already over-stimulated in here and in Europe is gathered the

committee will decide, first as to its accuracy, and second as to its suitability for use in the schools, and lastly which materials are best used in each grade.

"It has been found so far that much of the material available is too technical for wide use, although it can be incorporated in the school shops and in connection with physics and mathematics."

"What we want to do is to give a sane, wholesome, steady interest, and a basic knowledge of things aeronautical to the boys and girls of the present generation."

"It is an accepted fact that aeronautics will play a larger part in the lives of the boys and girls of the present generation than can be commonly realized today. And it was in view of these facts, lighted by the further fact that it is the business of education to prepare youth for life, that Harry Guggenheim decided to appoint a permanent committee to incorporate a study of aviation into the daily public school curriculum."

"When all the material available here and in Europe is gathered the

definite course in aeronautics, but to incorporate the material with other courses. This will save valuable school time, and will mean mostly a substitution of interesting material for less interesting in the means with which school children work. It is probably, however, that aeronautics will be made a definite course in vocational work for those who wish to continue on in aviation."

FEEL PRESIDENT WILL RUN AGAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

cant moves in the Coolidge game has been the visit of Mayor William H. Thompson of Chicago, who cast his influence on the side of drafting Coolidge. Mr. Thompson is from Illinois, which presumably has two candidates, Charles G. Dawes and Frank O. Lowden. The question is being asked, what does that mean?

Mr. Miles also stated that politics had not been the object of his visit to the White House, but he was strong for having the President selected as a candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Thompson is from Illinois, which presumably has two candidates, Charles G. Dawes and Frank O. Lowden. The question is being asked, what does that mean?

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With New York maintaining this standing, and Massachusetts, the home of Chairman William M. Butler, and of Frank Stearns, to say nothing of its being the foster state of the President himself, ready to fall in line unless the President definitely stops it, and a wedge being driven into Illinois, the prospects of other candidates, not excepting Mr. Hoover, do not look so rosy as they did a short time back.

Ohio, too, is not expected to contribute greatly to the strength of any rival to Mr. Coolidge.

In the agricultural Middle West, opposition to Mr. Hoover continues to be expressed by visitors from that region. So far as can be seen here, his Pacific Coast strength is his greatest present asset.

In Pennsylvania, the prospects are that the Mellon interests will be able to deliver the State to Mr. Coolidge if he wants it.

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United States Quota Law Is Said to Adversely Affect Canada

Conservative Member Complains in the House of Commons That Many Native-Born Are Crossing the Border

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The result of the United States quota law on the prospects of the Dominion was the only matter dealt with by W. E. Tupper, Conservative member for South Hastings, in his budget speech. He took exception to a remark of J. S. Robb, Minister of Finance, that Canadians were returning home and the country was building solidly for the future.

On account not only of the Dominion's just position to an immensely prosperous country but also of the immigration laws of that country which barred all foreigners excepting only Canadians and Mexicans from entering in large numbers, "a condition has been created which we cannot afford to overlook, as it constitutes one of the most serious problems with which we have to contend."

The doors of the United States being closed to all but native-born Canadians meant the loss to Canada of that very class of citizen which it was essential to retain. While he admitted that the time might never come when there would not be a coming and going between the two countries, Mr. Tupper said he thought that the losses in recent years were out of all proportions to the gains. During the last three years 125,974 Canadian-born, 13,951 British subjects, who had acquired Canadian domicile before leaving Canada, and 8,664 naturalized Canadian citizens had returned from the United States.

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However, he said, two or three times that number had left Canada, and statistics showed that during the present fiscal year more have departed than during any of the previous three years, "which would refute the assumption that there is a marked increase in returns."

Mr. Tupper urged the Government to give serious consideration to the problem of conserving population rather than of bringing in settlers.

D. M. Kennedy, United Farmers of Alberta, spoke of the "betrayal of promises of the Liberal Party" as regards the lowering of the tariff, and warned the Government that his group might well decide to link up with the high protectionists of the Conservative Party in order to gain their particular ends.

ARMY PLANES FOR SCHOOLS

WASHINGTON (AP)—By a Senate bill passed and sent to the House, schools, colleges and universities would have the opportunity to use obsolete army aircraft, parts and instruments for any instruction purposes other than actual flight.

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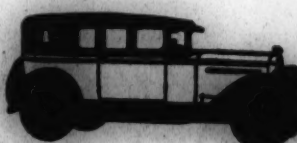
The brilliant performance of the Buick six-cylinder Valve-in-Head engine, providing abundant power, swift acceleration and sterling dependability.

Come in! Let us put a Buick at your disposal. A trial drive will win your unequalled approval.

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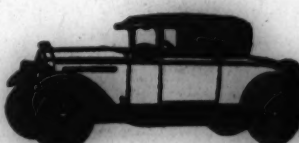
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All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich., government tax to be added. The G. M. A. C. finance plan, the most desirable, is available.



Series 115 five-passenger two-door Sedan — an ideal car for general family use. \$1195 f. o. b. Flint, Mich.



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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Broadcloth Shirts

With Collar Attached. In Candy Stripes. The New Long Point Collar.

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Tan, Green, Blue.

Neckwear to harmonize.

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Established 1855. The First Store Here in Boston.

This pottery, originated as a hobby by a renowned French ceramic artist, is made of crushed stone by secret process. Enamel colors give a charming effect, and these are reproduced in the parchment paper shade.

We are fortunate to be able to offer this lamp complete at this price.

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SANDINO COUP PREDICTED IF MARINES LEAVE

Secret Report on Nicaragua
Is Revealed in Senate—
Withdrawal Demanded

WASHINGTON (P)—Withdrawal of American Marines from Nicaragua, in the opinion of Brig.-Gen. Rufus H. Lane, adjutant and inspector of the corps, would be the signal for an immediate march on Managua and capture of the Government by Gen. Augustine Sandino, the man now sought by United States forces in an effort to restore order in the little Republic.

General Lane's opinion, given in secret to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at a hearing on Nicaraguan conditions last month, was made public along with testimony by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, and others, by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of the committee, after a sharp attack on the Administration's policy by C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington.

In addition to making public this testimony, Mr. Borah said that none of the resolutions now before his committee proposing an inquiry into Nicaraguan conditions and American policy would be reported. He expressed doubt that Senate action would have any effect on the Administration's policy.

Opening the Senate debate Mr. Dill read dispatches relating to the latest skirmish between Sandino and American forces in which five marines were slain and eight wounded. He demanded that the marines be withdrawn, declaring they were sent to Nicaragua at the request of American concessionists and that no Americans or their property were in danger.

Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, dissented on this point and favored a policy of protection for Americans everywhere. Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, also defended the Administration attitude, declaring withdrawal of the marines would violate a solemn agreement entered into between the United States and the two major factions in Nicaragua, the Conservatives and Liberals.

Details of the latest attack on the marines were received by the navy. Coming from Rear-Admiral David F. Sellers, commanding the special service squadron in Nicaraguan waters, the report said the attack took place about 5:15 p. m., Feb. 27, near Jocoito, that about 250 men made up the Sandino party, and that at least one machine gun was used against the marines.

TEXAS FARM BOARD OPPOSES QUOTA BILL

Impartial Inquiry Sought on
Mexican Immigration

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Asking for an "impartial investigation by a committee in no way connected with or controlled by the United States Department of Labor," the board of directors of the Texas Federation of Agricultural Associations, adopted a resolution condemning the Box bill which would apply the quota basis to immigration from Mexico.

The organization headed by Richard M. Kleberg of Kingsville and claiming to represent 100,000 producing ranchmen and farmers of Texas, in its resolution assailed as exaggerated statistics attributed to the United States Immigration Service and purporting to show "enormous annual increase in our (permanent) alien population," from Mexico.

The resolution declares that whereas, according to figures prepared by the American Federation of Labor, the percentage of employment of union labor in San Antonio, where there is a large percentage of Mexican population, was far greater during January of this year than in any northern city where there are no Mexican residents, it appears that the statement made by proponents of the measure that "The presence of Mexicans in the United States robs American labor of the opportunity to work," is proved by the records of the American Federation of Labor to be false and misleading.

DE MOLAY TO HAVE PLEDGE CHAPTERS

One Ritual Will Be Used
for Younger Boys

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Order of De Molay, international organization for young men 16 to 30 years of age, has begun the formation of De Molay pledge chapters, to which boys 16 to 18 years old may be admitted. The first of the pledge chapters has been organized here. It is sponsored by the mother chapter of De Molay, which was formed nine years ago.

The pledge chapter plan has come in response to requests from boys who were too young to enter the regular order, according to Frank S. Land, founder and Grand Scribe of De Molay, at headquarters of the order in Kansas City. Membership of a pledge chapter would be recognized as indication of a desire to enter the order, but would not be the only condition of admission, Mr. Land said.

Pledge chapters would make use of but one ritual, he said. It is planned to organize the chapters for younger boys throughout the United States and in other countries where there are members of the Order of De Molay.

AMERICAN EDITORS ON TOUR OF MEXICO

Prominent Journalists Mak-
ing Neighborly Visit

MEXICO CITY—Preceded by a group of prominent United States journalists, authors and newspaper owners who have already reached Mexico City, 130 American editors are visiting the northern cities of

NAVY DIRIGIBLE BUFFETS STORM THROUGH NIGHT

Los Angeles Put in Hangar
After Ending Round-Trip
Flight to Panama

LAKEHURST, N. J. (P)—After battling strong winds and a snowstorm over her home field all night,

the navy dirigible Los Angeles was brought safely into her hangar at 7 a. m. Saturday, completing a 4000-mile round trip flight to Panama.

Four sailors who were carried into the air clinging to the handrails of the giant ship when the snowstorm swept across the field forcing a sudden ascent after an attempted land-

ing, were pulled to safety inside the cabin.

The big airship quickly disappeared in the storm. Forty-three men were aboard her, the largest crew she had carried since her flight to this country from Germany.

Shortly before 6:30 a. m., when the snow had ceased and the wind had died down, her silvery hulk appeared against the brightening eastern horizon and half an hour later she had nosed down to the field and been stowed safely away in her hangar.

Commander C. E. Rosendahl first brought the Los Angeles over her home field at 11:40 Friday night after a 37-hour flight from Cuba, where she had stopped off on her return trip from Panama.

She nosed slowly down to the field but the 30-mile wind was too much for her main mooring line, which carried away, and she was forced to take the air again.

The sudden storm and the decision to make the ascent left on the ground four of her officers who had made the trip to the Caribbean.

SWISS DISCOVER A NEW REMEDY FOR MILITARISM

Volunteer Relief Scheme
Has First Trial in Flood-
Ridden Area

LONDON—A practical scheme for encouraging international good will by facilitating volunteer help to districts in cases of particular need, has been formulated in Switzerland and favorably regarded in Great Britain and elsewhere.

The scheme is now being tried, with every indication of success, in connection with the stricken inhabitants of the tiny state of Liechtenstein on the borders of Switzerland—Europe's smallest principality.

apart from Monaco—over 6000 acres of whose territory was devastated in autumn by the Rhine floods.

On behalf of these people a Swiss committee has sent out an appeal to all European countries for volunteers to give any time, from 10 days upward, helping to clear the wreckage and rebuild the houses and barns.

"Across frontiers and barriers erected by man" runs the appeal, "we wish to bring effective help to the grievously afflicted. . . . We wish, by mutual and collective assistance between the peoples, to help create the new spirit which now makes morally impossible the very thought of invading another country, weapon in hand."

The appeal for Liechtenstein has received the approval of the Swiss President and many high officials and the Swiss railways are granting free transit through the country for any relief workers, Swiss or foreign. The scheme has the support in Great Britain of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 17 Red Lion Square, London, W. C. 1.

Britain Raises £23,456,378 Taxes From Only 1,658,000 Automobiles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Britain possesses only 1,658,000 automobiles, compared with 22,000,000 in the United States, yet it succeeded in raising no less than £23,456,378 out of them in taxation last year. Most of this sum was derived from a tax of £1 per engine horsepower on privately owned four-wheeled vehicles, of which there are 789,000.

This is shown by official returns now issued for the 13 months ended Nov. 30 last. In that period licenses to drive were issued to 2,349,000 people. Besides cars taxed on horsepower Britain has 513,000 motorcycles, 231,000 motor goods vehicles and 78,000 motor hackneys.

The Automobile Association, to which a large proportion of British private car owners belong, has long been pressing for a tax on petrol

in place of the present impost on horsepower. The argument adduced in support of this proposal is the reasonable one that, since the proceeds of the tax are mainly used for the upkeep of public roads, it would be fairer to apportion the demand according to petrol consumption than in horsepower.

Successive Chancellors of the Exchequer have expressed sympathy with this view. They have hitherto refused acceptance of it, however, on the ground of practical difficulties in putting it into effect. This is because petrol is used not only by private vehicles, but also by public and trade conveyances, which are less heavily taxed. A petrol tax would be very liable, therefore, either to bear heavily upon non-private vehicles or else to fail to bring in as much revenue as is now raised.

international exposition

ART in trade

march 5-31

closed curtains...

Since Thursday the great gray
curtains have hidden the windows.

Monday at 10.30 they will be opened
disclosing eight screens painted especially for the Exposition by Drian of Paris. & This dramatic gesture marks the opening of the International Exposition of Art in Trade, conceived to picture graphically the ever growing influence of art in modern life.

From March 5 to 31 throughout the store there will be exhibits gathered from the Old World and the New. & In the Assembly Hall there will be talks by leading authorities in the world of art. The entire second floor of the Furniture Building will be devoted to an exhibition of Decorative Arts. & As a companion event we have been fortunate in securing two hundred paintings and pieces of sculpture, from the Salon d'Automne of Paris... an unprecedented artistic event. & The Suite of Rooms represents the interior art of many nations; in the various sections of the store there will be exhibitions of silks, rugs, textiles, books, gloves, tapestries and countless other interesting features. & We are grateful to the Advisory Committee of twenty authorities on Art, for the co-operation they have so generously given in preparing the Exposition. & The Exposition will mark an important milestone in the great artistic renaissance that is sweeping over the world today.

Art in Trade

magnificent collection of dashabillies,
 lingerie, handkerchiefs, stockings,
 painted flowers. Best prices
 we will gladly call at your address
 to show you our exclusive make.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY VIOLET KER-SEYMER, C. S.

Violet Ker-Seymer, C. S., of London, Eng., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: The Science of Demonstration." Last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Palmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

"My friends, on behalf of The Mother Church I thank you for your presence here. You have come in response to a generous invitation to hear a lecture on Christian Science by a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church.

It may be safely assumed that all Christians believe in God's infinite ever-presence, but outside of the teaching of Christian Science, how little is His infinite presence taught or thought to be available for the practical solving of the problems of mankind.

Our lecturer this evening comes with a message designed to show each one of us how this divine presence may be understood; and may through individual effort be made available to solve every human difficulty.

May I recommend that we be alert with ears that hear, and we shall be rewarded.

I have great pleasure in presenting our lecturer, Miss Violet Ker-Seymer, C. S., of London, England.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Let us first of all look into the meaning of these two words, "Christian" and "Science." The word "Christian" is found in the first century, A. D. Christian Science is based on the inspired Word of the Bible, and stands squarely on the true teaching and the all-satisfying, redemptive, healing works of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower.

The word "science" is defined, in part, by Webster as: "knowledge of principles or facts. Profound, comprehensive knowledge made available in work, life or the search for truth."

Christian Science, therefore, the demonstrable knowledge of God, divine Truth, brought to bear on the human problems of poverty, sin, sickness, and discord of every name and nature.

In her work "Retrospection and Intropection" (p. 25), Mrs. Eddy tells us that she named this Science "Christian" because it is compassionate, helpful, and spiritual. Christian Science is born of God, divine Love. It is, therefore, His revelation, divinely endowed with authority to reveal the true nature of God and spiritual man in His likeness, and with power to wake mankind out of its dream of sickness and sin, fear and sorrow; and through this spiritual awakening bring about release and redemption from all that is contrary to God's will.

Mary Baker Eddy

Yours will naturally want to hear something about the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Since her earliest childhood, Mary Baker Eddy loved the Bible and lived close to God, good. Up to the time of her discovery of Christian Science, she was a devoted, spiritual, and highly cultured and intellectually gifted, and she had a wide outlook on life. At about the age of forty-five she met with an accident which the doctors pronounced fatal. In her extremity, the spiritually-minded woman begged the friends at her bedside to leave her alone with the Bible. As she read, in the ninth chapter of Matthew, of the instantaneous healing of the man sick of the palsy, the revelation of God's will no illumined her consciousness that she, too, rose from what was expected to be her death-bed, and walked, instantaneously healed. Awe by this miracle, and with power to wake mankind out of its dream of sickness and sin, fear and sorrow; and through this spiritual awakening bring about release and redemption from all that is contrary to God's will.

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about which there is much uncertainty, much controversy, doubt, confusion, and disappointment. So much so that some discouraged persons have altogether ceased praying. Mankind is puzzled to know how to cope with its problems of poverty, sickness, sin, sorrow, and all their sad consequences, and skepticism and atheism have almost stifled humanity's best hopes. The "I don't understand" attitude, or agnosticism, is in fact held by many today. Yet every one still longs for, and looks for the betterment of human conditions. To understand God and the true nature of prayer is, therefore, humanity's most vital need, and the sure key to the solution of all its troubles. Has not prayer remained unanswered because the true nature of God has been so little understood? Does mankind in general understand God as Jesus did?

Observed Views of God

We know that Christians do not worship carved images, but I invite you to consider whether the religious views of modern Christians are not obscured by many superstitions. For instance, have you not met people who, disregarding God, believe in good and bad just vied to read their fate through palmistry, astrology, and even through a pack of cards? In other words, through some human superstition? Again, do not others resign themselves to sickness, and to other afflictions, because they believe that to be the will of God? And do not insurance agencies, even in this supposedly enlightened age, designate earthquakes and other wholesale disasters as "acts of God"?

God as Love

Now, the complete and final revelation of God has come through Christian Science with its clear, practical message on the subject of demonstrable prayer; that is to say, prayer bringing to mortals definite proof that God is infinite Truth, Life, and Love, whom none need fear, but whom all must obey—the God to whom all may find access, through whom all may find redemption from every phase of evil here and now.

God, the giver of all good, and of good alone, is unconditionally pouring forth His love, His wisdom, His intelligence, and joy on all His spiritual creation, and Christian Science teaches us exactly how to perceive, to receive, and to manifest these practical tokens of divine Love.

Prayer

The Christian Science textbook opens with the chapter, entitled "Prayer." Within these pages, every unbiased reader finds much to ponder, much to rejoice in, much to learn, and much that may inspire him to revise his old concepts of prayer.

It is the mission of prayer to silence fear, and spiritually attune the ear to the infinite harmony of God's creation, which is totally free from fear, sickness, sin, materiality, and mortality. As God is revealed, humanity is healed.

I should like to quote you a few lines from a well-known hymn which indicates the different stages of prayer (Christian Science Hymnal, p. 93):

"Prayer is the heart's sincere desire, Uttered or unexpressed;

"Prayer is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try;

"Prayer the sublimest strains that reach The Majesty on high.

"Prayer is the Christian's vital breath, The Christian's native air;

His watchword overmuch death— He enters heaven with prayer."

Jacob's Ladder

Prayer might be likened to Jacob's ladder, of which we read in Genesis that it was "set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven; and behold the angels of God ascending and descending on it."

Note that this ladder was set up on earth, which indicates that God, good, is not remote but ever-present, and that the ladder of prayer is a place to be reached after death, but a divine state of consciousness which is, in ever-increasing measure, attainable here and now. And what are the "angels" ascending and descending on the ladder? Thought? Angels are not fancy, winged figures. On page 581 of the Christian Science textbook we find this simple and appealing definition of angels: "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

So you see that every true, spiritual thought and desire entertained by us is your link with God, ever-present divine Mind.

Teachableness

Perhaps the very first rung in this ladder of prayer is indicated in Job's humble desire: "That which I see not thou shalt teach me." This desire indicates the teachable, humble, listening attitude, whereby a mortal does not seek to gain God's ear for the purpose of pouring out his mortal woes, but seeks to incline his own ear in order that, through spiritual sense, he may catch the pure, healing, reassuring messages of Truth and Love. This willingness to learn more about God, and God's image, humbles intellectual vanity, pride of opinion, and positions, and leads up to the next rungs of hope, faith, expectancy of good.

Mountaineers find that their range of view widens as they leave the valleys, so true thoughts and right desires grow stronger as they ascend above the valley of materialistic thought and aspire to the heights of spiritual perception. It may seem a long way to the top of the ladder of prayer—the summit of spiritual understanding—but Christian Science teaches that from the start joy is added to joy, and that with every rung attained, conditions of health and character are improved.

Obedience

Another rung in this ladder of ascending thought is the ripening of desire to understand and obey God's will joyfully, knowing it to be best, will holiness, health, and perfect purity. This resolve always to obey every call of God, good, leads to the rung of obedience, on which we meet the angels, or thoughts, of courage, perseverance, and peace. It

is, therefore, the rung on which mortals learn to drop discouragement, worry, and self-will. Christian Science teaches the great necessity for understanding the statement in the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done."

God's Will

These words, so full of blessedness, "Thy will be done," have been strangely misconstrued. By many, God has been regarded as exacting, almost cruel, and sad events have been attributed to His jurisdiction. In considering this question of God's will, the words and works of Christ Jesus, as recorded in the New Testament, shall be our guide.

All professing Christians will agree that Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, understood and obeyed the will of his heavenly Father, so that every time he healed the sick, cleansed the sinner, and raised the dead, he was obeying God's will. This being so, it is logical to admit that these evils were then—and are today—in every case directly contrary to God's will. They will also agree that God, whom Christian Science designates as divine Principle, has one uniform purpose, beneficent towards all, and the same in all ages.

Diseases, then, as well as sin, is unchristian, contrary to God's will. Christ Jesus would not, and could not, have healed the sick, and Christian Science would not be healing sickness all over the world as it is doing today. This recognition of God's good-will and its practical results is the understanding of God's will, and brings us to a wonderful rung in the ladder of prayer. We meet here the most cheering, strengthening, indispensable comrade in daily life—the angel of gratitude.

Gratitude

"But," one may say, "gratitude is quite natural, and everything is to be done in the natural, and I am not afraid, anxious about my loved ones, and about the future, so how can I possibly be expected to feel any gratitude?" Real gratitude is much more than a personal matter, and I invite you to consider gratitude as a somewhat wider standpoint. If there were only matter, brain, and the five senses,—and no God, that is, nothing to guide, and to guard behind the scenes,—there would be no moral standard, no kindness, no justice, no honesty, no capacity to distinguish right from wrong, for there would be no right, and therefore no ability whatever to receive. In short, there would be the invisible, potent influence of God, good, counteracting evil in the measure in which it is obeyed, mankind would speedily be engulfed in a morass of materialism from which there would be no escape.

Through Christian Science, one learns to know God as perfect, omnipotent, divine Principle, Love, available to mortals in their every need, and therefore gratitude is boundless and unending. This gratitude abides in spite of the discordant evidence of the physical senses, for spiritual gratitude, which is allied to spiritual understanding, is fed from the deep, everlasting wells of divine Love. Through steadfast gratitude, courage is maintained, discouragement is banished, and even under trying circumstances the prayer of spiritual gratitude looks Godward and cries: "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law." An understanding of God's beneficent law heals sick minds and bodies. It is in the darkest hour that the Christian Scientist clings most firmly to gratitude, which banishes despair, resentment, and fear; for gratitude is one of those transparent, spiritual qualities through which divine Love shines with healing light.

Healing Sickness

There is a question which some of you may be asking yourselves, namely: How can prayer heal a sick body without the additional use of material means? Christian Science diagnoses disease as primarily mental, and only secondarily made apparent on the body as an image of the thought. To illustrate, if some object were throwing a dark shadow on the floor, and you wanted to remove the shadow, would you scrub the floor? No, you would remove the object which was casting the shadow without touching the floor; and the shadow would vanish.

So Christian Science deals directly with the fear and the mental discord expressed on the body as sickness, and as harmony is restored in the mind of the patient, the sickness, which was only a physical effect or shadow of a so-called mental cause, disappears. I say "so-called" mental cause, because God, the one perfect Mind, is the one perfect Cause; so, in absolute Truth, God, there is no physical nor a mental cause for sickness.

The doorway of health, God-given, unchanging health, stands wide open in front of every person in this world here. There is one universal health, here for all to enjoy—the health of his countenance. Health can neither be gained through matter, nor can it be lost through matter; health is a spiritual fact, based on Spirit, and the natural fruit of spirituality, and as such, no matter how desperate the physical condition may seem to be, health is available to all, through spiritual understanding, which regenerates mind and body. Every physician will tell you that fear is one of the worst foes of health, and it is obvious that fear is a mental state which material medicine cannot alleviate. Fear is contrary to divine Love, is contrary to God's good-will, contrary to His beneficence, but "in active laws of health, holiness, and immortality."

Light Blots Out Darkness

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Are Turkey Work and Hooked Rugs Related?

By LOUISE KARR

IN THE long hall at the Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., there stands a settee, brought into this country, it is said, from Normandy by a Huguenot family in 1686. It is of the type just preceding the Restoration, often called Cromwellian, with legs and stretchers turned in knob design and with padded seat and back.

The covering of the latter is what gives the settee its peculiar value. Furniture of this date, while rare, is to be met with occasionally, but even in museums we do not often come across well-preserved examples of the material with which it was frequently upholstered. This is a tufted pile embroidery called Turkey work. Both it and leather were used as covering for the overstuffing on the turned chairs and settees which came after the Elizabethan walnut chairs and stools and their movable cushions. The latter had been covered with this same needlework, also, in many cases.

Says Luke Vincent Lockwood in the second edition of his "Colonial Furniture": "For about 80 years these Turkey work or leather-covered chairs are frequently mentioned in inventories, both in England and America, and it is not uncommon to find listed a large number, from one to three dozen chairs (stools or cushions) in a single inventory."

The greatest use of this work was during the first half of the seventeenth century. After this period, brocades and other materials gradually replaced it. It is neither leather nor leather contemporary were especially durable, the greater part of such upholstery would appear to have worn out and been thrown away.

This example reveals the method. The Salem settee covering is especially interesting to the student as it is partly worn thus showing the ground as well as the completed work, and also the form of the stitch which forms the pile. We note, on examining the enlarged photograph of the partly worn section, that the ground is of a coarse meshed canvas, and that a heavy woolen thread has been drawn through it, then back, to be knotted and cut. In this particular example the method of tying the knot has been hard to determine, but this is not of vital significance.

The above agrees with the description of the work given in all the authorities. There is scarcely a book on old furniture that does not mention Turkey work, but there is usually little more than the statement that it was made after the manner described, and that it was an imitation of Oriental rug work and was in general use during the seventeenth century.

In addition to the pile effect, this example and the few others I have seen seem curiously to imitate Oriental design. In the latter we realize that some motive, foreign to ourselves, was in the worker's mind. In Turkey work, the same design would appear to be aimed at without being understood. The result is not precisely mechanical, but it is interrupted. It does not mean anything. It may be that at a later time designs of an English or a Continental style were followed, while the pile method was retained. Still, the examples I have seen show an imitation in design as well as in method.

Eastern incentive for Turkey work. Oriental rugs were first introduced into Europe by the Moors, when they invaded Spain. Later, when Venice and Holland held the monopoly of trade with the East, they were among the greatest luxuries of those splendid times.

The first mention of their appearance in England is in the thirteenth century, with marriage of Eleanor of Castile to Prince Edward, afterward Edward I, and the son of Henry III. The Castilian attendants of the Princess used them to cover the dais or throne platform, as well as the seats and tables.

The term carpet was not applied exclusively to floor covering. In fact, these articles were used more on seats and tables, as well as for wall hangings, than for floors. We may remember that Cardinal Wolsey hung the hall at Hampton Court with Oriental rugs. After the sixteenth century the importations were frequently found and highly prized in the castles and manor houses of the nobility and gentry.

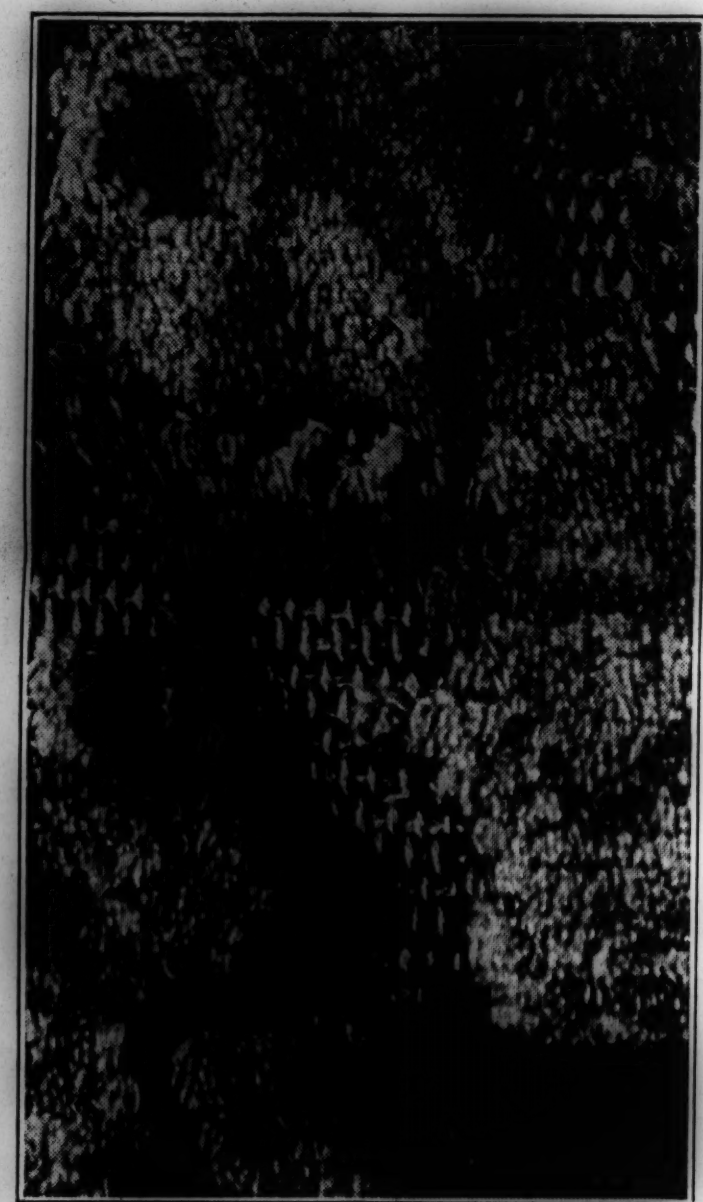
Such importations led to the effort to manufacture similar products in Europe and England. This was first attempted in Spain. In fact, when the term "Spanish carpets" was used in connection with the courtiers of the Castilian Princess, it is not quite certain whether a genuine Oriental or a Spanish imitation was meant.

It is thought that the manufacture was not attempted in western Europe earlier than the fourteenth century. After this date we come across allusions to "hand-knotted carpets," and undoubtedly looms were set up in cottages, which led to a grouping of workers, leading in time to the establishment of the famous factories of Axminster, Kidderminster and Wilton.

Early Mentioned as Abundant. It is interesting to note, and this brings me back to the subject of my paper, that the turkey work developed nearly if not quite as early as the hand-knotted carpets. In his "Decorative Textiles," given an interesting quotation from Holinshed's "Chronicles" (1577), as follows:

In the houses of knights and gentlemen, merchants, and some other wealthy citizens, there is... a great profusion of tapestry, Turkey Work, pewter, brass, fine linen.

From this date on, similar items grow more frequent, until the work reaches the height of its popularity in the middle of the next century. It would seem to have been a marketable product, produced in large quantities and widely sold. It is spoken of as a home industry and whenever it is described the terms "coarse wool," "coarse canvas or other backing" are used. The settee we are speaking of is done on a very coarse ground, much coarser



Actual-Size Detail of Turkey-Work Covering for Norman Settee

once existed here, as appears in the inventories of the Colonists.

Hooked Rugs Pioneers' Adaptation! The thought has occurred to me that this wide-spread knowledge might have a bearing on the origin and development of the hooked rug.

It is difficult to account for the almost universal making of this latter, in times when communication was difficult. It does not seem a far-fetched theory to advance, that the use of the hook, in pulling, at first heavy worsted, later strips of cloth for economy's sake, came from the teaching of those earlier women who understood the technique of the old turkey work. From the days of Madame Pompadour if not earlier, Chinese tambour work had introduced the use of the hook often in place of the threaded needle, and the hook was peculiarly adapted to pulling heavy thread through a mesh, as in both turkey work and hooked rugs.

Perhaps I may be allowed to reverse a quotation from the second edition of Luke Vincent Lockwood's "Colonial Furniture" in support of my contention. He says: "The Turkey Work was made in imitation of the rug. It was made on coarse canvas or sackcloth on which the pattern was drawn, exactly as the hooked rugs were made except that worsted was used in place of cloth strips."

This is how I should like to put the above: The hooked rugs were made... on coarse canvas or sackcloth exactly as the Turkey Work was made.

J. C. Derby

We have two very attractive Sheraton sideboards. One is very elaborately inlaid. 22 & 24 WARREN STREET CONCORD, N. H.



Walnut Settee With Turkey-Work Covering, Brought From Normandy by Huguenot Emigrants in 1686

for it seems to me that the sequence is possible, to say the least.

I have not had an opportunity of widely studying examples of hooked rugs, but I have an impression that the earlier, and many of the most beautiful, were made with worsted instead of cloth strips. Many of the finest specimens were made in the north, in Canada and Nova Scotia. The older women in those regions believe that they owe their knowledge

Lakewood, Ohio Special Correspondence THE quaint old volume found in the quiet old room at the back of the house of the great-grandmother as she turned the pages of "The Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility." The imagination lingered in rooms set with haircloth furniture, crayon portraits, and antimacassars, those old crocheted "ruffles," designed to protect cushions from the hair ornaments commonly used in the early nineteenth century. Amid such scenes the ringleted figures seemed to step about in their crinolines, charming in spite of the rigid conventionalities of the time. What rules had to be observed if one were to be considered "genteel" at that period? So many things a lady must not do!

In regard to attire, she must not, until she was married, wear rich cashmeres, furs, or jewels. (The man of her choice, in due time, was supposed to present her with all these.) The senior ladies must make the apparel suitable to their juniors' years, refraining from gaudy colors, late fashions, feathers, and the like. Highly tinted gloves were not in good taste, but those of a primrose shade (delicious old word) were permitted. It was inexcusable for a lady, even the hottest weather, to be seen with bare arms, and she must never appear "unlaced."

Taught to Trip Daintily

In the street, or as the book put it, when the lady was "abroad," there was much etiquette to be remembered. She must make no noise in moving along, the adoption of a measured gait being recommended. At both sides at once—that was nothing short of vulgar. The correct method was, with one hand to lift the dress a little above the ankle and with the other to gather the folds neatly together, so to "trip daintily on her way." If she came to a spot so muddy that a plank had been placed there she might without impropriety accept the hand of a young man who might offer to assist her in crossing—this even if she had not been introduced. How that one concession impressed us!

She should not go by herself to a library, museum, or other public place, and after twilight it would be indecorous for her to walk alone. Should dusk fall while she was visiting a friend the proper course was for her to ask if a servant might accompany her home. If the host offered to be her escort, she must protest politely at causing him so much trouble, but—she must finish by accepting.

Her conduct in the society of gentlemen had strict formalities, one of which was that she was not to look at him steadily, a coy bashfulness being deemed more attractive. Other habits "in the highest degree displeasing" were listed, among which

to traditions brought from the other world, across the Atlantic.

The traditions we know most about are from England, but turkey work was done on the Continent. In fact, the illustration here, as we have seen, is from Normandy, having come by way of Huguenot immigration. The old craft was done with a tied knot. The looping characteristic of the hooked rug is very probably an American practice, born of necessary economy.

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One-Time Perfect Gentility

Special Correspondence

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to traditions brought from the other world, across the Atlantic.

The traditions we know most about are from England, but turkey work was done on the Continent. In fact, the illustration here, as we have seen, is from Normandy, having come by way of Huguenot immigration. The old craft was done with a tied knot. The looping characteristic of the hooked rug is very probably an American practice, born of necessary economy.

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Continental Pewter In Vienna

By R. A. CURRY

ONE of the distinguished private collections of pewter in Central Europe is that of Dr. Karl Ruhmann, Vienna. He has several pieces which any museum would be proud to own, to say nothing of the many more which are less rare but would be prizes for the ordinary collector. His apartment, where his treasures are exhibited, is worth coming many a mile to visit for anyone wishing to study continental pewter.

He has, for example, a so-called Mars dish of about 1600, and probably made by François Briot. It is the largest and finest of the known fancy dishes. Only a few specimens exist, such as those in the Louvre and in the Dresden Museum. In the center is a warrior fully armed. Surrounding him are two zones of rich relief work, the inner one bearing four allegorical figures and the other ornamented by arabesques.

Numerous Nations Represented Here Another show dish is that known to collectors as the "Adam and Eve" because of the figures in the center field. It is also of French origin, dating from about 1600, and it has also two zones about the central figures. The inner zone again depicts allegorical figures, while the outer portrays 12 Roman emperors on horseback.

The "Isiau State Dish" is another rare specimen, Isiau being a town in Moravia, which is now a province of Czechoslovakia. The plate is 19 inches in diameter. In the center is a figure representing Europe. Two rows of embossed ornamentation deck the margin, with rich engravings in between.

He has, further, a dish embossed and engraved by Michel Hemersan of Eger, made in the sixteenth century, and a large pewter can with two side handles and slender neck, believed to have been fashioned in Nürnberg in the fifteenth century.

A pewter sand-box with hunting scenes in relief grips our attention. Only two or three of these are known to exist today, and it is thought they came originally from the Town Hall of Dresden. Then there is a very

in the history of continental European pewter.

It should be remarked that the war has had the effect of very greatly increasing its scarcity in this part of the world. Quantities of it were melted and used in the manufacture of shells. Even up to the days just before the Great War it was the custom in the Alpine provinces for peasants to adorn wedding or baptism tables with shining pewter on behalf of the guests.

Dr. Ruhmann assumes that the first supply of pewter, or tin, came from Asia to the Romans, whose designs suggest that they followed the forms of pottery, which preceded the pewter. Later on Spain fur-

plaster, brass, iron, marble or stone. The pewter was melted and poured into the molds, where it cooled in the forms desired.

The use of pewter down through the centuries is extremely interesting. Dr. Ruhmann said that in the early Middle Ages it was employed for church utensils, not being introduced as dishes for food until the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Then its use started in convents and went from them to households of the nobles and upper middle classes. Examples of this period are seldom found today, but those known to date from 1600 show the high standard of workmanship maintained then. The Renaissance was a rich period



Photo by Courtesy Dr. Karl Ruhmann, Vienna. Pewter Soup Tureen in Rococo Style, Made in Frankfurt in the Eighteenth Century

nished the ingredients of pewter, and afterward England came to control the market. In the twelfth century tin was taken from the mountains of the Erzgebirge, between Saxony and Bohemia, owing to which fact the pewter industry came to be highly developed in these regions.

when the so-called "noble pewter" came into existence. The decorations and relief work were most artistic. Many of the finest specimens which can be seen today were made in Nürnberg or in France. This was about 1600 when flourished that famous pewter smith, François Briot, one of whose dishes has been referred to.

Both south Germany and Saxony, as well as Silesia, contributed splendidly to the manufacture of pewter. Caspar Enderlin was a renowned master of Nürnberg, as was also a fellow-worker in the same city, Albrecht Preissensin. The Renaissance was the age of the corporations and guilds, and hence the time of the guild mugs and badges of pewter.

In the seventeenth century came the broad-brimmed dishes and pewter took on the name of the "silver of the citizen." It commenced to pass rapidly now to the general public. Even then, however, the most beautifully adorned dishes were the pride of the upper middle class household, just as in the first half of the nineteenth century it came to be the pride of the peasant's household.

Earthenware in Time Supplements It

Porcelain had then come into use; china and earthenware were ousting pewter increasingly until the day came when its price grew cheaper and cheaper, when the less wealthy classes of the working people could themselves afford to buy ceramic ware. The war, as remarked before, practically closed for all time even the ornamental usefulness of pewter. It is now definitely a museum object, or a prize for the professional or amateur collector.

It was noted by Dr. Ruhmann that just as genuine pewter became scarcer imitations, acknowledged as such, and forgeries augmented in number. In Germany there are factories for turning out imitation pewter with false appearance of age. It often takes an expert to detect the difference between the really old and the spurious pewter.

The large marketing places of the time were Nuremberg, Cologne, Nürnberg and Augsburg. Tin, in its pure state, does not cast well and is brittle, so lead is added to it, and a trifle of copper. Regulations came to be laid down governing the proportions of the metals, and declaring that makers' marks and the quality of the metal and the places where it was made, should generally be stamped on the object. In this way excessive contamination by the use of lead could be controlled. Molds were of sand,



Photo by Courtesy Dr. Karl Ruhmann, Vienna. A Particularly Fine So-Called "State Dish," With Allegorical Figure Representing Europe; the Border is Finely Engraved and Embossed.

from near friends or relatives, and if a young man should call at her home, she was to offer him a chair at some slight distance from her, not a seat beside her on the ottoman!

When paying a visit, a lady should not fold her shawl as if intending to make a long stay, but instead should throw it with artistic carelessness over a chair back. At a party, she was not to leave the room unless with her chaperon, and while dancing was not to talk much to her partner. If invited to sing, and play on the pianoforte (it would be one of the massive square grands then fashionable), she must avoid songs which described strong emotions.

Of interest, too, were the toilette aids mentioned—Roman balsam, musk soap, milk of roses, strawberry water. A sweet old recipe for perfuming the linen chest read as follows: "Pound cloves, caraway seeds and allspice in a mortar; mix with dried rose leaves and a little common salt, and sew in white silk bags." There were directions also given for making strange garments, such as capotes, lappets, stylish nightcaps, and dresses with findings of whalebone and wadding.

The book gave many pleasant impressions, but the predominant thought after reading it was one of gratitude that it is so much easier to be a lady now, according to rule, than it was in the days of long ago.

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Music News of the World

Government and Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

GOVERNMENT music may be slow in motion at the outset, but once going, it finds as lively a pace as any guild or league. The Festival of Chamber Music instituted at the Library of Congress in Washington under the endowment of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge was at first a mere series of concerts such as could be got up almost anywhere. It scarcely showed any marks of distinction as far as the program was concerned. Some-what like the parcel post when it originally began to function, it pulled along at a rather laboring gait. It seemed to represent Uncle Sam under the influence of Temperance, as somebody laying hold of an unfamiliar and uncomfortable task.

But an end has evidently come to that state of affairs. The announcement of the festival arrangements for this season bears promise of things brilliant and impressive. To begin with the festival will be altogether up with the day. There will be dignity of presentation, but no conventionalism of material. The festival guests will cease to regret that Mrs. Coolidge moved her concerts from the Music Temple, to the South Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass., to the auditorium, her gift, in the courtyard of the Library of Congress, Capitol Hill.

A New Stravinsky Work
And then, the time of year! The autumn did very well at the start, because continuing the Pittsfield plan. But the Potomac is later than the Housatonic autumn, and instead of anticipating, collides with the regular concert calendar. The spring undoubtedly will prove more acceptable.

And now to note what is to take place, music of the newest and music of the oldest types will be offered the festival guests. There you have the mode of 1927-28. A ballet written (imagine it) for the Library of Congress will be produced, and the composer is no one but Stravinsky. The piece will be put on the stage of the little arena of the Library by Bolm. And how is this? Kandler, known most particularly as a violinist, will direct the chamber orchestra which plays for the dancers. Apollo Musagete, the composer, entitles his work, "Will Bolm impersonate Prometheus?" And we have the whole choir of the Nine to lead upon that small platform. The date—Friday, April 27, evening.

Best thing of all, or at any rate most in the style of a chamber music festival, the Arnold Ross Quartet of Vienna will make its first appearance in America! Alfano, Quartet No. 1, Schubert, Quartet in D minor, Carpenter, Quartet, Saturday, April 28, morning.

Antiquarian Interest
For satisfaction of the fashionable antiquarian interest, the Society of Ancient Instruments of Paris, comprising Marius, Henri, Maurice, and Maurice, will play their viols and clavichord, presenting pieces by composers of more dictionary than concert fame. April 28, evening.

Then a program in which the piano figures, either as soloist or as accompanist, with both, the composers being Rameau, Marcello, Casella, and Pignatelli and the performers Messrs. Casella, Kincald and Kindler. Sunday, April 29, afternoon.

Finally, a meeting at which works of strings and harpsichord and for strings and woods and a piece for chamber orchestra will be presented; Muffat, Handel, Haydn, Hindemith and Respighi the composers, Kindler conducting. April 29, evening.

London String Quartet
On the subject of chamber music, the London String Quartet filled Carnegie Hall with its sonorous success on the afternoon of Feb. 26; why it should, I know not, unless the notion that chamber music is for a small place represents a mistake. Possibly Messrs. Pennington, Peire, Walden and Evans actually sought to draw a fuller tone from their instruments in this large auditorium than they would have in a small one; but in any case, they were plainly heard, all four, in the Schubert Quartet. A minor, if quite remote ensemble it is, with Mr. Pennington as first violin; more explicit in style than formerly and proportionately less imaginative in feeling. Nevertheless, the fanciful pictures of Walden's suite, "The Pity Ring," came out tellingly. This time, they were studies in line; before, they were more like impressions in color.

At the Musical Forum of Feb. 26, Gallo Theater, the Pizzetti Sonata in A minor for violin and piano, took interesting shape under the hands of Mario Corti, violinist, and Arthur Loesser, pianist. The work is composed to a program of varied intentions. The music in performance rather refuses to abandon the familiar calm and serious Pizzetti mood.

Betti and the Flonzaleys
On the question of form in chamber music composition, nobody has clearer judgment, methinks, than Adolfo Betti, first violinist of the Flonzaleys Quartet. Whenever Mr. Betti has accepted a new work for the Flonzaleys schedule, he has done so knowing it to be correctly designed for his combination of instruments. He may not have succeeded in the course of his career in stimulating composers to high expression in quartet writing, but he has strictly given them to understand that they must do things in quartet style, or he would not encourage them at all. He has generously admitted modern music into his program, but he has shut out all orchestral nonsense and he has frowned upon pieces that looked to him to be no less than he has upon those that appeared inappropriate.

Betti, in a word, has always been interesting. He is really preparing a new endeavor that will replace for him the routine of the concert circuit! A great chamber music master, the first man of the day in his line, I doubt not, if American votes were taken, he ought to sit at every high council where musical

policies of the United States are discussed and determined. If this comment counts at all in praise of Betti, so must it of Erwin Schulhoff, who was represented on the Town Hall program of the Flonzaleys on the evening of Feb. 28. Schulhoff in the Quartet No. 1 demands of the performers certain of the queer and unusual tone colors of their instruments. He incurs the reproach, therefore, if it be a reproach, of composing for effect. But his work, just the same, is in true chamber music form. It is a quartet, let his friends hesitate not to aver, and let his foes be gracious and judicious enough to grant the same. Now that sonority is the word, some remarkable things eventuated

New German Symphonic Works

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

AFTER some weeks, of so to speak, animated dullness, there has been a sudden improvement of atmosphere; we have had a survey of what is going on in the realm of symphonic music, so far as Germany and Austria are concerned. A second concert, or rather a first orchestral concert, given by the Broadcasting Company was particularly instructive; another concert whose program consisted of modern works followed. Both of them were conducted by Hermann Scherchen, who, having been appointed Kapellmeister in Bucharest, rarely appears on the scene of Berlin musical life, so that his concerts attract greater attention than is usual in concert halls.

The name of Vladimir Vogel is hardly known to the big public. At the Frankfurt festival a string quartet of his was performed without arousing deep interest. That is easily explained: Vladimir Vogel, a pupil of Busoni, is one of those young musicians who have never learned to be young. Busoni's instructions, it is said, prevented them from being so. He taught them not to let emotion free, but to confine themselves to the expression of pure music. Even expressions would not be the right term, for all of them had to guard themselves from anything that resembles expression.

Problematic Fruit
Ferruccio Busoni's teaching bore its problematic fruit in the works of Vladimir Vogel. To speak of works seems rather an exaggeration. For Vladimir Vogel was so deeply penetrated by his master's lesson that, distinguishing himself from the great part of his fellow composers, he has learned to write much music. He hesitated at every pace he was going to take. His musical scrupulousness was so great that he had to feel quite sure of his craftsmanship before he undertook to write down his ideas. Thus, doing quite the contrary of what other young composers did, he forgot that he was young, an attitude which was exaggerated to a certain natural intellectualism.

So, when the new symphony made its appearance, or rather had its first hearing, in the Berlin Singakademie, it proved to be a surprise. It is true that the title of "Symphonie" recalled the teaching of Busoni, to whose memory this work was devoted. But it is good not to let oneself be put off by titles. The whole musical world is imbued with the contrapuntal idea. Why should Vladimir Vogel share its point of view? He, however, differs from the crowd of those who delight in automatic counterpoint, which gives his polyphonic texture a stamp of his own. Though generally adverse to all that is systematic, we are struck by the individuality revealing itself even in what we consider to be the unpleasant side of his work.

Hübchmann and Wolf
If Vladimir Vogel was at least known to the narrow circle of the friends of modern music, Werner Hübchmann and Reinhold Wolf were completely unknown to them. The former presents a new piano concerto, the latter a new symphony of rather unusual dimensions. Werner Hübchmann proves to be an example of that class of modern composers who seem to be completely untouched by the catchword of atonality. This proves once more that the renunciation of tonality is by no means the privilege of youth, for Werner Hübchmann is still very young. When he makes his appearance

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The tone and general attitude of this periodical should interest readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

at a concert of strings, given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Feb. 28, certain of the instruments—violin, viola, cellos and double-basses—being from the Rodman Wanamaker collection. To speak of a certain moment toward the end of the evening, Messrs. Guidi and Mischakoff were at the front of the stage playing as soloists upon Stradivarius violins. A field of Philadelphia Orchestra and Philharmonic men—was behind them, bows continually in motion. The episode under performance was from Bach, slow and melodious. Things may have been planned for a show-off of the antique fiddles; but in any event the solo duet had an extraordinarily big sound, while the accompanying field was all but inaudible. If Tullio Serafin, who conducted, achieved this bit of drama by sleight of the baton, he ought to try for something like it one of these nights at the opera.

How different is Reinhold Wolf! His orchestra gives vent to one of the greatest noises I ever heard, particularly in the Singakademie, which is very resonant. For this old concert hall, with its famous acoustics, has always been better for chamber music, moral music and solo singers than for the full orchestra. Reinhold Wolf seems to employ such an orchestra contrary to the feeling of modern music, which is more inclined to the chamber orchestra. But also, the quantity of musical ideas does not keep pace with the pomp of his scoring. Now and then, some traces of individuality are to be discovered amidst the allusions to the "Mistraliers," especially in the last movement. On the whole, Reinhold Wolf is not so promising as he promises to be. Let us not, however, give him up for the future.

Cecilia Hansen Plays With Philadelphia Orchestra
PHILADELPHIA—In the program of the Philadelphia Orchestra for Feb. 24 and 25 Mr. Montoux, the guest conductor, was apparently in search of strong contrasts, for he placed in the program, with the first half and Mendelssohn and Ravel in the second. The concert revealed Mr. Montoux in the best conducting he has done here, especially in the Debussy and Ravel numbers. The concert began with a symphony in G major by Boccherini, a work which despite its antiquity had never before been performed in Philadelphia. Local music lovers will not be deprived of any great amount of musical enjoyment and enlightenment if it is never performed again. It is in the usual style of Boccherini as illustrated by his chamber music. The symphony is bright and tuneful throughout. The development is much in the manner of Haydn, but the work lacks that vital spark which is the secret of the master's art.

Of Debussy's "La Mer," Mr. Montoux gave a superb interpretation, as delicate and atmospheric as the music itself although it lacked nothing of power when that was required. With the final numbers, Ravel "Valse," Mr. Montoux again was on congenial ground.

Cecilia Hansen gave a splendid performance of the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto. Her beautiful tone and fluent technique were shown in every measure, and her reading was one of the most satisfactory heard here for a long time. Two operas were presented by the local companies the week of Feb. 19. "Die Walküre" was given by the Civic Opera Company with Florence Austral, Helen Stanley, Paul Alt-house and Fred Patton in the principal roles. It was the most ambitious piece of work the company has yet attempted, and an excellent performance was given under the direction of Alexander Smallens. An unexpected incident occurred at the performance of "Faust" of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. The title role was taken by the Russian tenor Ivan Vellinkoff, who was unable to continue after the third act. Giuseppe Agostini, former tenor of the San Carlo Opera Company was in the audience. At the request of William C. Hammer, general manager, Mr. Agostini agreed to finish the opera, which he did with great success. At the close of the performance, Mr. Agostini received an ovation.

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Angna Enters Seen in London

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

UNLIKE that of many visitors, the art of Angna Enters proved to be more eloquent than the press notices which she brought with her to London from New York. Her program of "Episodes and Compositions in Dance Form" given at the St. Martin's Theater, introduced to us a new synthesis in which music,

think there should be nothing but allusions. The contemplation of objects, the flying image of reveries evoked by them, are the songs. The Parnassians state the thing completely, and show it, and thereby lack mystery; they deprive the mind of that delicious joy of imagining that it creates. To name an object is to take three-quarters from

the dance, pantomime and gesture, pictorial design, color and light, achieve significant relations and qualities and by the alchemy of Angna Enters' art, resolve into a unity of which perhaps the best fitting description is that of a stage poem without words. Here is an art fully unconventional and never the copy of a copy where origination and interpretation become almost the same function.

In "Peline," with music by Debussy, "Promenade," with music by Waldteufel, "Moyen Age," with music by Frescobaldi, and "Odalisque," with Algeria and Moorish airs—to mention four items of widely diverse character—Angna Enters displayed an unusually subtle sense of the theater. Retention, suspended emphasis, an almost extreme economy of movement, and the gift of visualizing that which she wishes to convey, characterize an intuitive technique that is rarely at fault. Here, in fact, is an art of implication, allusion and evocation. The spectator is not bound down to precise forms to which nothing can be added, but is incited to supply for himself part of the ideal content of what is being expressed.

Evocative Art
Consciously or unconsciously, Angna Enters has adopted the aesthetic against which Tolstoy fell foul in that curious compound of Impressionism and vision, "What is Art?"—the aesthetic of Mallarmé, Beaudelaire, Verlaine, Montesquiou, Maeterlinck and the Symbolists, Impressionists and Neo-Impressionists, of whom Debussy was the best representative in music. The fugitive, iridescent tone poems of Anton von Webern are, one may add, delightful modern examples of evocative art. It would be difficult to find a better description of the method underlying Angna Enters' "Compositions in Dance Form" than the following passage (Jules Huret): "I

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traction is the encouragement given to the spectator himself to collaborate imaginatively in the making of a work of art. Many of us would like the opportunity of such collaboration with Angna Enters and Anton von Webern.

Sandor Harmati Leads St. Louis Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS—As Carl Schuricht, guest conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, was unable to appear at the concert of Feb. 24 and 25, Sandor Harmati, conductor of the Omaha Symphony Orchestra, with only two rehearsals, conducted Schumann's Overture to "Manfred" and Dvorak's Violoncello Concerto and Symphony "From the New World."

Mr. Harmati, placed in a difficult position, achieved, by something like virtuosity in conducting, and by the fact that the orchestra was sensitively responsive, an interesting and, in some phases, distinguishable performance. "Manfred" was performed with little distinction. On the other hand, the symphony was interpreted with an approach to the highest distinction. Harmati knows the work as few conductors know it. His interpretation impressed one as Slavic, even Oriental.

Max Steindel, first cellist of the St. Louis Orchestra, was the soloist. Mr. Steindel is an impeccable technician and is possessed of a beautiful quality of tone. The fact that his tone is small may be due to the instrument. He has excellence of conception and is artistic. As for the concerto itself, it lost in power and beauty by being placed side by side with the symphony.

Principal numbers on the program of the fourteenth popular concert were the Overture "In Autumn" by Grieg and the Sixth Symphony by Tchaikovsky. The First Piano Concerto by Liszt was played by Sergei Baranov, a promising but somewhat immature artist. Frederick Fischer conducted.

Minneapolis Orchestra Makes a British Holiday

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS—The symphony program of Feb. 24 took on a decidedly British tinge with the names of Elgar and Vaughan Williams occupying the most prominent positions, and Myra Hess appearing as soloist. Miss Hess played the Mozart concerto in D minor, and how she played it! Here is an artist who advances in her work at an almost unbelievable rate. She gave us Mozart full of all the delicate frills and fancies his music contains, and she made him, at the same time, a composer with fire, imagination and temperament. This was a joyous performance that showed high intelligence, brilliance of technique, light and shade, beautifully balanced in brief about the finest pianistic performance of the current season.

Elgar's Overture "Cockaigne" is rightly named if its intention is to depict that part of London which the cockney makes his particular habitat. It is cocky, brazen, fearless, impudent and yet appealing, with its occasional martial swing and high coloring. Vaughan Williams has gone much farther in his "London" Symphony. He has essayed a gigantic task in the effort to give us realistic pictures of the London he knows. Perhaps that is the reason why there are moments of tediousness, even admitting he has succeeded in writing program music that follows the program unerringly. Mr. Verbruggen knows his London also and he had a striking performance of a work that at least approximates greatness.

This talented American girl has given us what is perhaps a new art form of singular interest and charm, which has musical possibilities that deserve the serious attention of composers. Not its least attraction is the fact that it has no

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The premiere of "The King's Henchman"—an opera composed by Deems Taylor to the libretto by Edna St. Vincent Millay—took place at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on February 17, 1927. Its reception was enthusiastic. It is the first really successful work in this field by an American composer and librettist.

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Symphony and Sinfonietta

By L. A. SLOPER

YOUTH was served again by Mr. Koussevitzky in the program for the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on March 2 and 3. He offered William Walton's Sinfonietta for orchestra with piano (quasi obbligato) and Prokofiev's "Seythian" Suite, both written while the composers were in their early twenties. Perhaps to strike a balance, perhaps to propitiate some of his hearers, he concluded with the C minor Symphony of the venerated Brahms.

The Walton work was composed last year and was first heard at a Royal Philharmonic concert in London on Jan. 5 last. The Prokofiev Suite was written in 1914. Both have been described in detail in these columns. Differing from some of his contemporaries, Walton evidently does not change his musical habit every time he sits down before ruled paper, and he is not afraid of a tune. Like his "Portsmouth Point" Overture, heard last year, this is frank, engaging music, based on eligible ideas and scored cleverly and effectively.

The composer does not resort to anarchy to make his effects. While there is dissonance enough to assure us that the work is of the present century, tonality governs. The conventional devices of development are not followed; yet there is never an effect of monotony, for instead of repetition the composer introduces swift changes of mood. The piano-forte part, well played by Bernard Zighera of the orchestra, adheres closely to the place assigned to it by the composer's parentheses.

The Prokofiev Suite was introduced by Mr. Koussevitzky in his first season in Boston. Hearing it again after the lapse of more than three years, during which much harsh sound has flowed turbulently under the chandeliers of Symphony Hall, one is impressed with its comparative rhythmic innocence. The Sinfonietta, according to Prokofiev, sang with as little regard for sensitive ears as Stravinsky's prehistoric people, but their dancing must have been far more monotonous, if Prokofiev is a good reporter.

Nevertheless, no one will complain that this music is insufficiently barbarous. Nor can it be denied that there are moments of great poetic beauty. The melodic material is worthy of respect, but the results are attained mainly through the harmonic treatment and orchestral color. And the imaginative direction and masterly playing of the orchestra must be credited with important aid to the composer in achieving his impressive outcome. The Solar Procession at the close was as dazzling as the sun itself.

Boston Sinfonietta
Boston until quite recently had been rather poorly provided with small orchestral ensembles whose activities were open to the public. The Flute Players Club has had the field largely to itself for some years. This organization is not so limited as its name might indicate. Under the musical direction of Georges Laurent, first flutist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, it draws players from that orchestra for whatever combination of instruments is required by its varied repertory. Its

THEATICAL NOTES
Ruth Draper is making a European tour, and may visit Egypt before returning to New York.
The Winthrop Ames Gilbert and Sullivan company is appearing in Washington this week, and next week will be seen in Detroit.
George Arliss' New York engagement in "The Merchant of Venice" has been extended two weeks. He will begin a tour on March 12 at Washington.
The Shuberts are planning a revival of "Robin Hood."
Richard Bennett is to head a stock company opening in Atlanta on April 1.
Sir Martin Harvey has resumed his Canadian tour at Victoria, B. C.

STEINWAY
THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

THE KING'S HENCHMAN, painted by N. C. WYETH

That such people should choose the Steinway is both natural and inevitable. Their taste will not tolerate anything short of the best. Their homes are graced and brightened by its presence. And their ear delights in that marvelous, singing tone which has won the praise of virtually every musician of note, from Franz Liszt to Deems Taylor.

Yet for all its unquestioned superiority, the Steinway is among the least expensive of pianos. The durability which is built into it—carefully, step by step—extends the limits of its service over 30, 40 and even 50 years or more. And no

matter which of the many sizes you select, it will yield that rich return of pride and pleasure which only a Steinway can give—to you, and your children, and your children's children. You need never buy another piano.

There is a Steinway dealer in your community, or near you, through whom you may purchase a new Steinway piano with a small cash deposit, and the balance will be extended over a period of two years. Used pianos accepted in partial exchange.

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Plus transportation
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THE HOME FORUM

The "Green Felicity" of Trees

THE Arno had been swept icily for days by the north wind from over the snow-covered mountains. It had driven all the clouds away and cleared the air of dust and lurking mists. It had left the sky a pure radiant blue from horizon to horizon, while the full blaze of the February sun brought the realization of spring in the air, even though some dark and cold days there might yet be.

Walking in the park which stretches for a couple of miles along one bank of the river, at Florence, that park where Shelley composed his "Ode of the West Wind," I felt that nature was busy with her earliest preparations for the lovely pageant to come.

In the morning light the river reflected the blue of the sky so faithfully as to seem a stream of azure flowing between its green banks; and so clear was it that everything along the margin, the thickets of tall bamboos, the groups of cypresses or stone pines, the small pink and cream-colored cottages and old stone farmhouses, and even the little white hens pecking and scratching on the further bank, were perfectly mirrored in the quivering surface of the onflowing tide.

The air was full of happy sounds: of low trills and twittering in the bushes, and of flute-like calls and liquid notes from the tree-tops; of the faint murmur of early-stirring insects; of an occasional bleating from the sheep and the first few lambs in the fields across the river. Among the dry leaves, which yet littered the thickets, young green things were pushing upward; and the mold, warmed by the flowing sunshine, gave forth a faint earthy fragrance, full of the assurance of vigorous growth.

Everywhere the sap was running strongly. Buds were ready to unfold tufts and tassels, into a verdant veil through which the exquisite tracery of the branches was clearly defined. No moment in the woodland year is lovelier than that when the bare trees are putting forth their first foliage, before this has grown dense enough to hide the structure of towering trunk and interlacing boughs, and when the sun turns this fresh verdure to a shimmering mist.

"The world feels new. Tree-tops are full of heavenly blue."

And, looking up, on such a day in such surroundings, one recalls that lovely phrase of Keats: "Ah, happy, happy boughs!" and, with groves of trees on every hand, feels with him "their green felicity."

Some of the trees are yet quite bare, every detail of structure and interlacing bough clearly defined in sober and poignant beauty, pulsing with the promise of renewal. Sitting quietly among them, watching their endless variety, the marvels of their

existence and growth, the inexhaustible lessons to be learned from their patience and sacrifice and renewal and their increase through recurring seasons, the shade they yield, the birds they shelter, the moisture they conserve for the humbler growing things at their roots, the services which their wood has rendered mankind through the ages, one feels with Thoreau:

"I would that our farmers when they cut down a forest felt some of that awe which the old Romans did when they came to thin, or let in the light to a consecrated grove."

But, apart from the inspirations of the trees, there is the joy they yield to the eye, whenever we pause, and take the trouble to see. But how little some of us do look until we realize suddenly, by the observation of another, how unfamiliar we are with even those trees which stand at our doors and beside the roads we daily tread!

This fact was brought home in Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford." Thomas Holbrook, the man who has spent a lifetime upon his farm and among the fields and woods, is walking in the meadows with Mary Smith:

"We turned sharp round. . . 'Now, what colour are ash-buds in March?' 'Is the man going mad?' thought I. 'He is very like Don Quixote.' 'What colour are they, I say?' repeated he vehemently."

"I am sure I don't know, Sir," said I, with the meekness of ignorance. "I knew you didn't. No more did I—old fool that I am!—till this young man comes and tells me. Black as ash-buds in March. And I've lived all my life in the country. More shame for me not to know. Black! they are jet-black, madam. And he went off again, swinging along to the music of some rhyme he had got hold of."

The "young man" was the poet Tennyson, one more of that company of poets who, like Blake, "see through, not with the eye," and so see more, and more clearly, than the rest of us. And, with all this in thought, I try to see in my turn more clearly, to let less escape me as I walk the green aisles between the lofty columns, beneath the over-arching boughs; to note details as well as masses; to observe how the planes and appendages display their outlines in hard silver lines against the blue, how the pollarded willows near the water's edge thrust up long switches which glow red as fire in the sun; how the chestnuts show tiny sticky buds, which need weeks of rain and warmth before they shake themselves out into tassels of brilliant green, and light all their creamy candles; and how every branch and bush, every little young leaf and jewel-like bud seems pouring out happiness into the air.

D. N. L.

Sundown at Fes

At sundown the past, ever recalling itself in Morocco, seems to come closer, to be, indeed, very near at hand. Out of the shadows which gather thick in narrow streets, under crumbling walls and in ancient richly tiled courtyards, seem to come pictures and thoughts and whispers of the past, pageants of flaming color, caravans from half-visionary cities, pilgrims from forgotten lands. Before the dreamer at sundown, outside the walls of Fes, all this and more pass like the rapid unrolling of a cinematograph film. Beyond the hills of north Africa, where the sky is radiant with nature's most lavish color-blending, the glory of Moorish days forever gone seems reflected. It is like a stage of limitless expanse, gorgeously set for the re-enactment of one of history's most vivid dramas.

As the sun sets at Fes only the roof-tops catch its parting rays. Indeed, in the narrow streets and palm-shaded courts the light has long since fled, and the obscure corners which it searched out only at midday are long since deep-buried under the cloak of night. But mosque dome and minaret and tiled palace roof are touched with a gleam of gold extending from the gleaming air which stretches far across the western sky. Like a finger, truly, it moves here and there, up and down, as if to point out to the stranger the things of Fes that time has not even yet deprived of their beauty. But presently the fingers, lingering but an instant more upon some minaret top that rises higher than the rest. Then, its task complete, it is withdrawn. The sun has set. The gold is changing swiftly to red. Fes is gathered close into the shadows. It is night.

Yet through the afterglow the pageantry goes on. In the deepening shadows the romance of this city of the ages is heightened. Darkness but adds to its Oriental mystery. The magic of the Arabian Nights seems about to burst into expression. The activity of the narrow streets awakes and partakes of more varied, if softer, hues. Through the battered gates, with the mosaic crumbling from their Moorish archways, enters the motley array of tillers of the fields, workers in the quarries and traders with their laden beasts. In the tiny bazaars and shops the lights flicker. Strangely appealing sounds come from shadow-hidden byways and there is a subdued hum of conversation with scarce a rising note, as if a multitude were in friendly intercourse and no man had reason to raise his voice against his neighbor where in the vast stretch of time past and to come nothing was of paramount concern.

So the night comes on at Fes, city of the ages, inscrutable, mysterious, compelling; city where the past is close at hand and closest of all at sundown; city which in its cloak of shadows withdraws from today and all that relates to today; city in whose narrow, dim-lit, unimaginable streets one walks out of the present into yesterday.

SOME years ago, as I was reading a history book of English literature, I came upon some information about the early history of Charles Lamb. The author of the book had been tarrying in the childhood days of the great essayist for the purpose of finding and analyzing the background of his literary achievements. In this book it was related that Lamb's father had been a servant in the house of a wealthy merchant, and that the boy had grown up in the household of that man of worldly riches.

This apparently insignificant fact made me think long, and found itself confronted with a few questions about a man. I reflected: You see, how strange are our destinies in the world! The wealthy merchant is remembered by posterity through the famous name of his servant's son. All the splendors of his wealth and all the powers of his money have vanished into naught, and his once respected name has been kept in the book merely because he had had the good fortune of having been the master of a poor man, whose son in later years wielded a great name in the history of world literature.

Years elapsed, and I never could forget this fact of importance about Lamb; I could not shake off the deep impression it had made upon me. It seemed to me to be an irrevocable verdict upon the vanities of the world's material goods and their power.

A few years ago there was a sort of controversy going on in a New York paper about the value of literary fame and the pecuniary returns that literary writings bring. And it was on this occasion that I happened one day to read in the magazine section of that paper the statements of another, who, discussing the point in question with amazing frankness, was unhesitatingly declaring his opinion about it. He wrote approximately in these words: I am a hack writer, and I

do not care for "high brows." I measure literary works by their pecuniary returns. I will leave to you all the fame and honor which Shakespeare and Shakespeare, provided you let me have wealth for my writings now.

On reading these lines I was exceedingly disappointed for a while. Then before my mental sight I clearly saw the picture of Charles Lamb's childhood in poverty, and of the gorgeous surroundings of the English merchant. Again I was carried into a reflecting mood: This writer is after wealth and material comforts, I said to myself, and does not care at all for the greatness which is bestowed upon intellectual toilers; for had he been preoccupied with his intellectual work and its ultimate fate he would not have given so much thought to the worldly rewards which might possibly accrue from his writings.

It needs not to be said that of all vocations or callings each has its own purpose and aim. The business man or the merchant tends to accumulate money and extends his enterprises; and the writer or the artist, or any earnest toiler in the realm of human intellect sets his purpose upon certain aims and values far more precious than those which cumulated money and material goods can offer. The man of business considers himself rewarded with his material successes in his own field of activity—a success which is measured by accumulated riches and material aggrandizement; on the other hand, the writer or the artist or the scholar deems himself fully rewarded—or must deem himself so—when he achieves greatness and excellence in his intellectual and artistic endeavors, thus giving to the world works of higher order, and also increasing the values of art, regardless of any pecuniary returns from his toils.

Somewhere in the depths of human nature there lies a vast yet strong longing for greatness and excellence. This longing, to be sure, is stronger and purer in persons who are devoted to the higher activities of literature and art than in those who are engaged in practical affairs. Yet that longing is almost universal in human nature and touches us all, more or less. Some succeed, some not; but that propelling inner force passes from generation to generation and makes the worth-while efforts of human thought fruitful and continuous. And would it be too much to surmise that this higher longing in human nature has been responsible for much culture throughout centuries past?

In one of her letters to Flaubert, George Sand had written, "Maitre, vous écrivez pour les siècles." (Master, you are writing for centuries.) In this statement, surely there is a certain warm appreciation of the French novelist, a pang of heart which George Sand possibly felt for her own work when she penned her letter to Flaubert. To be sure, it is only very few who are endowed with ability and aptitude to write for the centuries; yet all those who feel in them the urge and calling of intellectual effort should try their utmost to come nearer to that line of excellence; at the same time leaving out of thought all consideration of wealth and opulence; for the primary aim of a writer or an artist is surely something higher and greater than material affluence; and if in the long run those things materialize along with fame and intellectual greatness, so much the better for the writers. N. D.

Much is changed in the countryside as well as in the country; but much remains. The little town of your time are populous and excessively black with the smoke of factories—not, I fear, at present very flourishing. In Galashale you still see the little change-house and the cluster of cottages round the Laird's lodge, like the clachan of Tully Veolan.

Among these vicissitudes of things and the overthrow of customs, let us be thankful that, beyond the reach of the manufacturers, the Border country remains as kind and amenable as ever. I looked at Ashfield some days ago: the house seemed just as it may have been when you left it for Abbotford, only there was a lawn tennis net on the lawn, the hill on the opposite bank of the Tweed was covered to the crest with turpins, and the burn did not sing below the little bridge, for in this arid summer the burn was dry. . . .

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That sacredness, that reverent memory of our old land, it is always and inextricably blended with our memories, with our thoughts, with our love of you. Scotchmen, methinks, who owe so much to you, owe you most for the example you gave of the beauty of a life of honor, loving them what, by Heaven's blessing, its own unfoldment, till little by little the miracle of spring appears.

To be going to America Dublin transmits you, famous, to the West. America shall welcome you, and we, Reflected in that mighty glass, shall see, In full proportion, power at which we guessed, Who live too near the eagle and the nest To know the plover's wide supremacy. But yours, of all the wings that crossed the sea, Carries the wisest heart and gentlest. It is not multitudes, but man's idea Makes a place famous. Though you now digress, Remember to return, as back from Rome, Du Bellay journeyed to his Lyré home; And Pittsburgh, willing to Charleston, Returned, and stayed, lest the poor town be less.

—OLIVER ST. J. GOSWARTY, in *The Irish Statesman*.

Literary Fame and Worldly Riches

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Emilia. From an Oil Painting by Isabel Branson Cartwright.

WITH surprising intensity, Emilia's bright black eyes gaze at the interested spectators who pause for long intervals before the canvas that bears her dignified name. There is no question whatever about Emilia's nationality—the great, piercing eyes are typically Italian; the black hair, the soft, olive skin, the eager little face all ready to break into sunny smiles. "Ah, no," Emilia's four little sisters said at the holiday season, "we need not wish for dolls: have we not a live doll in Emilia?"

It was in response to a happy inspiration that Isabel Branson Cartwright, a portrait painter of steadily increasing ability, decided to paint an Italian mother and her baby right in her Philadelphia studio. Emilia's mother was well known at the College Settlement for her beautiful embroideries, and when she arrived at the artist's studio Mrs. Cartwright saw at once that mother-love was written deeply on every feature of her sweet, patient face.

No canvas at the recent exhibition of the "Ten Painters," in Philadelphia, has been more appreciated than the simple oil of Emilia and her mother. In it the artist has caught the brooding tenderness of the Italian mother and contrasted it delightfully with the bright alertness of the engaging child.

Mrs. Cartwright has won prizes at various exhibitions, and is well along the highway of success. Of all the subjects that would signify how many people were in church, and it was on the tip of his tongue but would come no farther. Puckie was nearly the word, but it did not mean so many people as he meant. The hour had gone by just like winking; he had forgotten all about time while searching his mind for the word.

When Mr. Ogilvy heard this he seemed to be much impressed, repeatedly he nodded his head as some best time to music, and he muttered to himself. "The right word—yes, that's everything," and "the time went by like winking—exactly, precisely," and he would have liked to examine Tommy's bumps, but did not, nor said a word aloud, for was he not there in McLaughlin's interest?

The other five were furious; even Mr. Lorrimer, though his man had won, could not smile in face of such imbecility. "You little tattletale-doodle," Cathro roared, "were there not a dozen words to wile from if you had an ill-will to pucker? What allied you at many, or—"

"I thought of many," replied Tommy wofully, for he was ashamed of himself, "but—but a many's a swarm. It would mean that the folk in the kirk were busing together like bees, instead of sitting still."

Discovery

Today
Small children loitered
On the way to school,
To prod about with sticks in soggy weeds,
And dam small rivulets with mud—
A strange ring in their shouts—
(Did someone call?)

I, too, went prodding with a stick,
Leaving large tracks beside the small;
Behind a log, shaded,
A thousand tiny crystal columns
Were holding up a roof of golden earth,
Entrance to a fairy banquet hall
Under the log, perhaps;
The stick was eager—
No, stick, not HERE.

A cocoon, swinging on a silken string
High in the apple tree,
Was tapping out a tune against the branch;
"See this," a sparrow squeaked in rusty tone,
Flying to the cornice with a straw;
"See THIS," his mate replied
As she jerked a white feather
From the briar bush.

They, too, know.
CAROLINE LAWRENCE DIER.

Tommy's Word

He had brought himself to public scorn for lack of a word. What word? they asked testily, but even now he could not tell. He had wanted a Scotch word that would signify how many people were in church, and it was on the tip of his tongue but would come no farther. Puckie was nearly the word, but it did not mean so many people as he meant. The hour had gone by just like winking; he had forgotten all about time while searching his mind for the word.

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Flow's but a handful," said Tommy.

"Curran, then, you jacksnapes!" "Curran's no fun enough." "Mr. Lorrimer fang up his hands in despair."

"I wanted something between curran and mask," said Tommy, dogged, yet almost at the crying.

Mr. Ogilvy, who had been hiding his admiration with difficulty, spread a net for him. "You said you wanted a word that meant middling full. Well, why did you not say middling full—or fell mask?"

"Yes, why not?" demanded the ministers, unconsciously caught in the net.

"I wanted one word," replied Tommy unconsciously avoiding it.

"You jewell!" muttered Mr. Ogilvy under his breath, but Mr. Cathro would have banged the boy's head had not the ministers interfered. . . .

From a Letter

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Overcoming Enmity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS WE study the words of the Master concerning the problem of dealing with one's enemies, it becomes apparent that he taught two principal things which should be done, namely, to love those who manifest enmity, and to pray for them. Indeed, Jesus practiced these very things, and he left us these precepts: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you."

Christian Science emphasizes these teachings of the master Christian, explaining how one can obey his loving commandment and under the most terrible of persecutions, on the cross on Calvary, Jesus gave a splendid example of this teaching when, in exalted faith and gentle consideration for his enemies, he prayed, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." Many times thereafter did his disciples and the apostles both love and pray for their persecutors. Tennyson writes of such, that they

"Bore and forbore, and did not tire,
Like Stephen, an unquenched fire.
He heeded not reviling tones,
Nor sold his heart to idle moans,
Though cursed and scorned, and
Bruised with stones;
But looking upward, full of grace,
He prayed. . . ."

After delivering his indictment against his persecutors, Stephen was beset by them and cast him out of the city; and while they were stoning him, as we are told in Acts, he called out to God and prayed, finishing with the Christlike petition, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." To Stephen there was no enmity; his heart was too full of love to entertain resentment toward the mistaken mortals who knew not what they were doing.

What lessons these great characters and the incidents connected with them teach us! And an understanding—

Perfumed Clay

(A Story)

A man who lived in a tropic clime far in the East in olden times Took up by chance a piece of clay That in the path before him lay. "How strange that it should smell so sweet."

A bit of clay on a narrow street! The clay made answer, the story goes, "I have dwelt, good sir, with the fragrant rose."

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

Dawn in the Pear Tree

The top of the pear tree was just level with the upstairs windows of the little house; and the events that passed in the pear tree day by day were a constant source of interest to the owners of the house.

Quite suddenly, as it seemed, one discovered that flower buds were forming on the pear tree. Only a day or two before the twigs had appeared black and uninteresting, just as they had been every day through the winter, yet now there were golden glints of color all about the tree, very small and tiny it is true, but quite definitely buds. It was still February, and one cannot expect spring to arrive in February, yet each day the tiny buds grew and each day the thrushes and blackbirds started their chorus of praise a little earlier than the day before.

All would be still, the dawn just breaking, when across the silence would fall a faint half-hushed whistle, and other tiny chirps and whistles would follow, all under the breath, as it were; till at the light grew the little singers could no more contain the urge of love and praise which broke from their tiny throats. The branches of the pear tree formed a delicate tracery against the clear blue painted by the sunrise with flecks and dashes of soft, translucent pink. Soon the earliest thrush poised on his topmost twig, to begin a most exhaustive morning toilet, "graceful" among the sun catching his neck feathers and lighting up the specks on his breast. What a fine fellow he is, preening his wings and quills, or turning to sharpen his bill on the twig before him. Now he is followed by other thrushes, sparrows and tits, all come to investigate those interesting looking buds which will later on make so delicious a breakfast.

Away on the horizon the great elms and beeches of Richmond Park can be seen clearly now against the sky line, but the center of interest remains in the pear tree where the thrushes swing on their twigs, and make themselves beautiful against the coming of spring. Quite soon now the tree will be covered with pure white blossom, and the scent of it will wait in at the windows of the little house in waves of fragrance; but first the budding season will bring its own unfoldment, till little by little the miracle of spring appears.

To Be Going to America

Dublin transmits you, famous, to the West. America shall welcome you, and we, Reflected in that mighty glass, shall see, In full proportion, power at which we guessed, Who live too near the eagle and the nest To know the plover's wide supremacy. But yours, of all the wings that crossed the sea, Carries the wisest heart and gentlest. It is not multitudes, but man's idea Makes a place famous. Though you now digress, Remember to return, as back from Rome, Du Bellay journeyed to his Lyré home; And Pittsburgh, willing to Charleston, Returned, and stayed, lest the poor town be less.

—OLIVER ST. J. GOSWARTY, in *The Irish Statesman*.

ing of Christian Science will enable any sincere person to overcome in the same way. Mary Baker Eddy's teachings are clear on this subject. Thousands have proved them to be unfailing in their good effects. By these teachings her followers are enabled to abolish resentment, revenge, hatred, and thus to maintain the true sense of peace. Resentment or retaliation cannot make anyone happy; while loving prayers bring joy and harmony.

In following the Master, Mrs. Eddy applied the same rule that he used, and taught. Concerning prayer for world-wide peace and good will, and her own attitude toward those who criticized and persecuted her, Mrs. Eddy writes, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 230): "Each day I pray for the pacification of all national difficulties, for the brotherhood of man, for the end of idolatry and infidelity, and for the growth and establishment of Christian religion—Christ's Christianity." And a little farther on she adds, "Each day I pray: 'God bless my enemies; make them Thy friends; give them to know the joy and the peace of love.'"

In following these teachings, one overcomes the sense of enmity as he rejects the harmful thinking which would desire that an enemy may suffer, and truly hopes that his seeming enemies may experience the joy and peace which come from knowing God. Hoping for such experiences only, Christians grow in grace, happiness, and mental poise; and as opportunity is presented, they prove the sincerity of their prayers by acting in accord with their petitions. Mrs. Eddy's teachings on this point are clear. She writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 11): "We must love our enemies in all the manifestations wherever and whereby we love our friends; must even try not to expose their faults, but to do them good whenever opportunity occurs."

When it is seen that the unparalleled success of Christ Jesus in his work for humanity was in no small measure due to his understanding and use of the rule of loving one's enemies, and that Mrs. Eddy used the same rule consistently throughout her life, succeeding beyond the present comprehension of mankind, the importance of this rule must appear. Loving and praying for one's enemies are not only true evidences of Christian character, but are the ways in which to happily life; and joy and peace attend such efforts with no sad aftermath to darken the chambers of memory. Thinking, praying, and loving in accord with these examples will surely overcome all enmity;

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Moderation of Sentiment as Regards Future—Rail Earnings Are Fair

While prospects are mixed, and the improvement in trade seen as not beyond a basis for further improvement in business, the upward swing in steel production, if seasonal, has yet been wide enough to be encouraging, automotive production has been in fairly large volume, and with this week's news has come the report of gains made by public utilities.

Sentiment, as expressed in reviews and indicated by the action of markets, was inclined to overstate the year's earlier signs of improvement in industry, with the result that its pendulum has swung from an over-optimistic side to one of caution and some doubt. The stock market, the more judicious point out that evidence of recovery are not as pronounced as they were expected to be but that at the same time they show no reason why an average amount of good business should not be anticipated.

Earnings as reported by 63 railroad companies for January were off from those of the like month a year ago by more than 1 per cent. The showing is expected for the first quarter of this year, and with profits in the first month exceeding expectations, the prospects are felt to be good.

A large increase in the demand for machine tools is reported. Gains in this branch of manufacturing usually precede or accompany improved activity in other lines of business.

The Oil Situation

While the annual reports of oil companies are anything but encouraging to stockholders, the write-offs having pared profits down to the lowest point in the industry, it is felt in financial circles that the oil industry has "definitely turned the corner." A renewed decline in output of crude oil was reported last week by the American Petroleum Institute. Gasoline prices have been advanced. These and other indications are expected to ultimately improve the situation.

The volume of business during the week ended Feb. 25 indicates by its record of check payments was higher than in the previous week, but lower than in the corresponding week of 1927. Wholesale prices, except for a few commodities, were higher than those of the preceding week, while higher than those of a year ago. Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Feb. 25 totaled \$7,801, a drop of 68,000 cars as compared with loadings in a like period of last year. Bank clearings at 23 leading cities dropped 1.4 per cent as compared with those in the corresponding week last year.

The report of an increase in cotton goods demand was not reflected in trading in raw futures. The first two days of the week saw declines in cotton quotations, followed by a recovery, followed by a slight decline in all but the May position. Sentiment was influenced by rumors of a strike which threatened the smaller three weeks.

Grain and Commodity Markets

The market for grain was irregular during most of the week. Reports of grain were high, but the following a decrease of 100,000 bushels. As compared with those of a like period a year ago also, export figures were smaller.

Rubber quotations were steady to firm. Rubber has been irregular, since prices gained slightly, copper buying had been dull. Cash grain markets on the upturn during most of the week.

Financial Developments

Volume of trading on the New York stock market last week was the largest on record for any February, shares totaling 47,165,193 shares. Dividend declarations in February exceeded those of January, but were lower as compared with December.

Both the New York Stock Exchange and the Curb Market made large additional listings last month. Bond offerings totaled \$551,859,894 for February, the total being less than that of January. Call money rates were higher, time funds also were dearer. This week's trading on the New York stock market was characterized by a lack of speculative excitement. Prices were irregular, with some specialties showing strength on bull operations. The hesitancy of the last two or three weeks was still apparent and the volume of trading was rather small.

Trading in bonds was dull. Prices were heavy, those of the railroad issues sagging somewhat. Financing by bonds this week amounted to \$252,582,000, this total, featured by the \$100,000,000 St. Louis-San Francisco issue, being the largest since October.

NEW YORK COTTON				
(Rep.)	Hents & Co., New and Boston)			
	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Mar.	19.25	19.27	19.15	19.22
Apr.	18.43	18.48	18.33	18.40
May	18.32	18.32	18.21	18.29
July	17.90	17.96	17.83	17.92
Oct.	17.84	17.89	17.77	17.87
Dec.	17.75b	17.75	17.75	17.78
Jan.	Spots 18.70, down 20 points. B—B			

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HAINES FACES

C. J. MASON JR.

Class A Squash Tennis Play for U. S. Title Well Under Way

NEW YORK.—With the completion of the first round Friday, the leading performers in the United States Class A amateur squash tennis championship will start their battle to take the title Saturday afternoon at the Princeton Club. Rowland B. Haines, the United States champion, of the Columbia University Club, will encounter C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, who defeated his brother, Dallas W. Haines, in the first round on Thursday, while the other seeded members of the first 16, reinforced by Fillmore V. S. Hyde, former national title holder, who was not ranked last year, will make their first appearances.

Only one surprise result featured the play Friday, when E. J. Lerner of the Class B team of the Yale Club, defeated his teammate, H. B. Roseberry, who has ranked him by a considerable margin all season after a well-fought battle, 10-12, 10-11, 10-12.

George L. Stocking of Omaha, the western champion, made his first appearance of the season, and showed tremendous improvement over his last year's play, defeating L. R. Green of the City Athletic Club, runner-up for the Class C title, by the margin of 10-12, 10-11, 10-12.

Davidson, runner-up for the Class B title last year, in his match Saturday, and should defeat the younger player, who can maintain the lead he showed Friday.

Edwin Muller of the home club also showed the improved play earlier in the week, by defeating the hard-stroking R. W. Kleinert, Crescent Athletic Club, in straight games, 10-12, 10-11, 10-12.

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Van Ryn and Appel

Lead the March

Collect 15 Points in Intercollegiate Indoor Tennis Tourney

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—The march of needed players to the semifinal round in singles in the intercollegiate indoor tennis tournament for the Larned Cup at Cornell University here Friday was led by the two Princeton University tennis players, John W. Van Ryn and Kenneth R. Appel. Between them in singles and paired in the doubles, they collected 15 points to put the Princeton team in the lead in the tournament. Van Ryn, a sophomore, and Appel, a senior, were the only players to win a match in the tournament. Van Ryn defeated H. B. Roseberry of Yale, 10-12, 10-11, 10-12. Appel defeated P. S. Reld Jr. of Yale, 10-12, 10-11, 10-12.

Appel, the only seeded man failing to draw a bye in the first round, played five matches. In singles, he defeated C. J. Mason Jr. of Harvard, 10-12, 10-11, 10-12. In doubles, he and Van Ryn defeated H. B. Roseberry and P. S. Reld Jr. of Yale, 10-12, 10-11, 10-12.

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TORONTO QUINTET

INCREASES LEAD

Defeats Queen's in Senior Basketball Race

CANADIAN SENIOR INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL

Toronto won 100-80, Queen's 80-60, Western 100-80, and U. of T. 100-80.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont.—University of Toronto defeated Queen's University, 43 to 22, and won the intercollegiate basketball championship here Friday night. R. M. Mitchell, 25, new man, and R. L. Currie, 25, played brilliant basketball, while the Toronto team as a whole was superior to the Tricolor squad. Isaac Sutton, 30, for Queen's, was the only player who was the equal of the visiting players, and he made 11 of his team's points. A. R. Mulligan, 25, also played well.

Faster breaks and working the ball into close quarters gave the lead early in the game to Toronto, and at no time was Queen's dangerous to their rivals. The Tricolor put up the best battle they could, knowing that if they lost the game they were eliminated from any hope of winning the championship.

One feature of the winners' victory was the defensive tactics which they used. Queen's, however, took the lead when they had the ball and a five-man defense when they lost possession. Queen's was the Blue and White in the championship.

Summary: QUEEN'S: Mitchell, 10; Currie, 10; Sutton, 10; Mulligan, 10; Currie, 10. TORONTO: Mitchell, 10; Currie, 10; Sutton, 10; Mulligan, 10; Currie, 10.

ST. PAUL SCORES WIN OVER KANSAS CITY

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

W. Van Ryn, Princeton University, 10-12, 10-11, 10-12.

K. Appel, Princeton University, 10-12, 10-11, 10-12.

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CONTINENTAL EUROPE · AFRICA · AUSTRALIA



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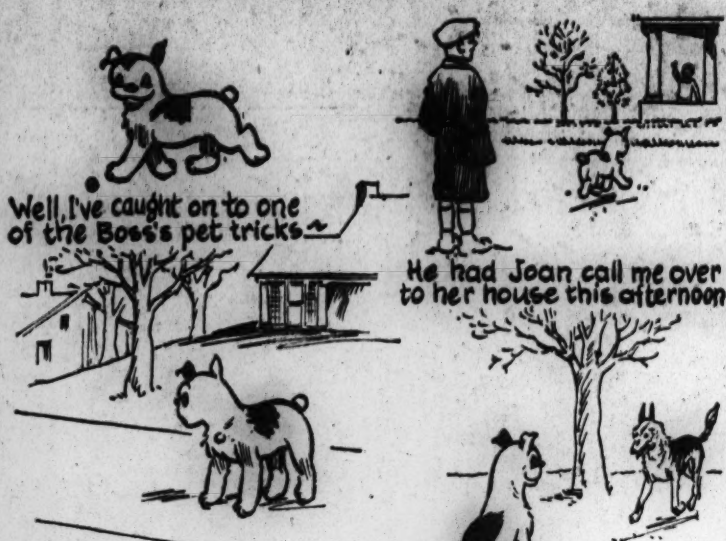
Petrol Tax Would, It Is
Said, Prove Fairest Means
of Raising Funds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
CALCUTTA.—The road problem in India is gradually assuming practical form owing to the discussions before the committee of the two houses of the Central Legislature. It is recognized that the roads should be developed by the railways and should be capable of taking the rapidly developing motor transport. For lorries they are mostly quite unsuited.

Discussions before the committee of the Legislature at Delhi have centered mainly on the ways and means of raising money for the Road Fund. Many of the present roads are rapidly deteriorating. It is true that the bullock cart does most of the damage to the roads; but it would be practically impossible to collect the requisite funds from the humble bullock cart. The motorist therefore, it is agreed, will have to contribute the major share of the funds. It is pointed out that the motorist will at least save his time and gain other benefits if India's roads are really improved.

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It is also coming to be generally agreed that a small additional duty on imported petrol is a more equitable method than increasing the duty on motor cars, a few months after they have been lowered, on demanding larger license fees. To increase the duty on imported cars would be a serious check on India's development. To impose an additional license tax would hit the man who used his car and who used the roads, very little, just as much as the man who used both considerably. A small tax on petrol would, however, only be paid in proportion as the owner of a car or a lorry used the roads, did most damage and would derive most benefit from a road fund applied to the roads. Furthermore a tax on imported petrol has the great advantage that it is

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Well, I've caught on to one of the Boss's pet tricks. He had Joan call me over to her house this afternoon.



And while I was gone he skipped out and left me. It was all right, though, because shortly afterward of Togo came over to see me.

And we had one of our oldtime tussles and went for a nice long hike afterward.

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Purity in Product, Preparation and Service
"TASTE THE DIFFERENCE"
Bakery Goods—Delicatessen—Lunches
"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"
GUARANTEE
5 HILL ST.
BIRMINGHAM
Archer All-Silk Hose—\$1 Pair
CAHLEN'S
1924-1926 Second Ave., Birmingham

RICH'S
Only GOOD Shoes For the Entire Family
"Don't ask for your size, ask to be fitted"
Martha Dick
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY COSTUME FLOWERS
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345 North 20th Street, Birmingham, Ala.
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Made Daily in Our Own Sanitary Kitchen
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NORMA ALLEWELL, Director
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All forms of classic, ballet, dramatic and ballroom dancing
MONTGOMERY
Impressive Models
Nash Achievements
Beauty Quality Performance
PEOPLE'S AUTO CO.
EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS and DRAPERIES
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Montgomery French Dry Cleaning Co.
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We are specialists in Table Luxuries, Imported Delicatessen and Fancy Goods for particular patrons at lowest prices consistent with quality.
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116 Volusia Ave. Tel. 1608

Sunset Stories

Frances and Mr. Sun

THE sun rose up above his bed of rosy clouds, and sent a long, shining beam through the window of the pretty blue bedroom. "Here, here," he called, "it's another day. Time to get up and take your place in the world." "Noneas, Mr. Sun," said Frances, sleepily, and opening one eye, she looked at the bright sun for a second, before it dazzled her so much that she had to shut her eye in a hurry. "I should stay here in bed all day, nobody would miss me for a minute." "You are the one that is talking nonsense," retorted the sun. "Everybody has a place in the world, you as well as the rest, so get up, and be ready." And he climbed higher and higher in the bright blue sky. "Frances," called her father a little later, from his room across the hall. "A button has come off of my coat, will you please sew it on for me?" Frances was all dressed by this time, and she went quickly to her workbasket for needle, thread, and thimble. "Yes, of course I will," she said, and sewed on the button. Frances next helped her little brother Bobby with his dressing, and then they went down stairs together. "Frances," said Mother when they were all at the table, "I have the pancakes to look after in the kitchen. Will you please give Bobby his breakfast for me?" "Yes, of course I will," said Frances, and she gave Bobby his fruit, and cereal, and toast. "The telephone is out of order," said Mother after breakfast, coming into the dining room where Frances was clearing the table. "Could you stop on your way to school, Frances, and order the groceries?" "Yes, of course I could," said Frances. "I'll start a few minutes early so as to have plenty of time." So the groceries were ordered. "Frances," said her teacher, as

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Frances came into the school a few minutes before nine. "We have a new pupil today and I have given her the seat across the aisle from you. Will you show her about the lessons and make her feel at home?" "Yes," said Frances, smiling. "Of course I will." So the new girl found a friend and was not at all lonely and strange in her new surroundings. When school was over for the day, Frances and her friend Joan walked home together. As they passed the house next door to where Frances lived, someone called from the front door. "Frances, I must go to town for an hour or so. Could you come and stay with my baby while I'm gone?" "Why, yes, Mrs. Todd, I'd be glad to," said Frances. "I'll go home and tell Mother and be right back."

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Cinema Library
A motion picture library to
contain photographic and written
records of the industry since its
early days, is to be included in
the New York Public Library.
Nearly every book ever published
on the subject is already avail-
able there.

Seattle Daily Times: If Volvo,
who contends that the world is
flat, reaches the edge, he would
have a grand opportunity to rid
of his used safety razor blades.

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mingham).
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and Beach—Paramount News Stand, 121
Montgomery St.
FLORIDA
Daytona Beach—Princess Inn News Stand;
Mrs. T. B. Steele, 238 1/2 South
Beach; B. & B. News Stand, Peninsula
Station.
Hollywood—Law's News Agency.
Jacksonville—The Union News Co. Stand No.
1, Terminal Station; B. & W. B. Drew Co.,
45 West Bay St.; Britt's Magazine Store,
1880 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and
N. E. 2nd Ave.; The Arcade Store, 124 Cen-
tral Ave.; Schwartz News Agency, 70 East
Finger St.
New Smyrna—City News Stand, 147 Canal St.
Orlando—McLaughlin's Drug Store, 9 West
Church St.
Palm Beach—Paramount News Shop,
Pensacola—Berry & Shepherd, 86 North Pala-
tine Ave.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand,
West Palm Beach—Post Office News Co.,
3 First Office Arcade; West Palm Beach
News Agency, 108 1/2 North Olive Ave.;
Harry Hagan's News Stand, Clematis and
Palmistella Aves.
Tampa—Florida News Stand, Franklin St.
and
GEOGRAPHY
Atlanta—Fidelity Hotel; World News Co.,
56 Marietta St.; Henry Grady Hotel News
Stand, Brown & Allen, Terminal Station;
John Williams Fruit Co., 150 Peachtree St.;
Atlanta-Birmingham News Stand, Southern
Railway Station.
Baldwin—Walter Hotel News Stand.
Winston-Salem—Wachovia News Stand.
NORTH CAROLINA
Charlotte—Stevie News Stand, 818 King St.;
Bryman's News Stand, 204 King St.

Arkansas Gazette: Nearly 250-
000,000 pairs of shoes were made
in the United States last year.
Automobile makers should per-
fect some kind of accelerator
that last so hard on footwear.

Civic Map
A map of the city, covered
with glass, showing the streets,
buildings and places of interest,
has been placed in Potsdam
Platz, Berlin, for the conveni-
ence of the inhabitants.

Boston Herald: Among new
things under the sun, consider
the airplane interests' desire for
horizontal signposts.

Air Safety
The United States Government
has appropriated \$1,000,000 for
the American rights of the new
Handley-Page air safety device.

Detroit Free Press: As a rule,
the bigger the man is the less
time you have to spend waiting
to see him.

Canadian Map
Less than one-quarter of Can-
ada has been adequately mapped.

THE MONITOR READER

1. What is Harvard's latest step toward "higher education"?—Editorial Note.
2. Why are refreshments served actors at the Drury Lane Theater every twelfth night?—Odds and Ends.
3. What is the Southern Cross?—Home Forum.
4. What high school offers an aeronautical course?—Educational Page.
5. Who is the Czechoslovakian "father of his country"?—News Section.
6. What can be done with left-over veal, pork, or beef?—Household Arts Page.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED
IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

DR. WILLIAM P. MERRILL:
"The way to peace is largely
through changing bulwarks
into boulevards, making high
walls into highways, doing away
with things that divide, and
encouraging things that unite."

SIR HALL CAINE: "History
shows that on the battle field
moral strength compared to
physical force has always
been as four to one."

FRANK G. TYRRELL: "The
nineteenth century made the
world a neighborhood; it is the
task of the twentieth to make
it a brotherhood."

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE: The
genius of creative talent relies
on his brother geniuses of hard
work and self-control and self-
determination."

WILLIAM T. OLIVER: "War
settles nothing—not even its own
bills."

A Thought for Today
YOU have not ful-
filled every duty
unless you have ful-
filled that of being
pleasant.—Benton

In Lighter Vein

Lacked Support
Father: "Here's a C in your
report again, in spite of your get-
ting help at home all this term."
Young Son: "That's hardly fair,
Pop. That C'd give me in deportment,
an' you didn't give me any help
in that."—Kasper (Stockholm).

Passing Show
Gerald: "What's she making that
noise for, mummie?"
Mother: "She's crying for her
mother, dear."
Gerald: "Why? Can't her mother
cry for herself?"

**These Questions Were Not An-
swered in Yesterday's Monitor**

1. What two countries were in-
volved in the Spanish-American
War?

2. What make of automobile
is called a Lizzie?

3. Who is the President of the
United States?

4. Who was the last one?

5. Who wrote Longfellow's
"Hiawatha"?

6. Spell Idiosyncrasy.—Judge.

Shrewd
Householder (to persistent
salesman): "This is the third
time you have called about an
electric washing machine. How
many times do you want me to
refuse you?"
Salesman: "Well, madam, I
think twice is sufficient."

Meaning the Other Kind
Teacher: "Did you get
along with your home work?"
Junior: "I think I added the
zeros all right, but I'm not so
sure about the figures."

The Troublesome Part
Teacher: "Did you get
along with your home work?"
Junior: "I think I added the
zeros all right, but I'm not so
sure about the figures."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Problem of German Debts

THE first public speech of the German Ambassador to Washington, Dr. von Prittwitz, made in New York Wednesday, presented gratifying information as to the financial and industrial progress of his Nation, but at the same time sounded a warning which may well be heeded by the world of international trade.

Since 1926, the Ambassador said, German economic conditions have shown a distinctly favorable trend. It is due partly to the operation of the Dawes plan, and partly to loans granted by the United States, which, including the Dawes loan, amounted in 1926 to about \$595,000,000. These figures are quoted by the Ambassador. They may properly be supplemented by the statement in the New York World Almanac that "in 1927 Germany, despite its tight restrictions on foreign borrowings in the early part of the year, got \$807,555,000 from America. . . . Germany, since the flotation of the Dawes loan in 1924, has taken more than \$1,000,000,000 from investors in the United States."

The fact is interesting as indicative of the rapidity of Germany's economic rehabilitation—for only industrial and commercial activity could have required such great sums. It is gratifying, furthermore, as showing that war-time animosities have, to a great extent, disappeared, or, at any rate, have not been permitted to influence unfavorably the response of American capital to Germany's appeal.

Having set forth the financial relationship now existing between his own country and the one to which he is accredited, the Ambassador went on to sound a note of warning. It is not a very vigorous one—no bugle blast to arouse terror, but at least a signal to awaken attention. He points out that to maintain her population and her industry Germany has to import foodstuffs and raw materials. In order to pay for these, the Nation must export manufactured goods, and in order to pay in addition the interest on its foreign debt there must be a material excess of exports over imports. At the present time this excess does not exist, and, as the Ambassador points out, "the import surplus as well as the cash transfers made by the Agent-General for Reparations must have been paid out of the proceeds of foreign credits."

In other words, Germany is paying her interest on existing debts by incurring new ones—a process which of course cannot be indefinitely continued.

It is worth noting that in the main the debts involved are not—as in the case of the war loans to the Allies—due to the United States Government, but to private investors. Only the payments under the Dawes plan are made to governmental creditors.

What is the solution of the problem in which Germany—not alone among the debtor nations—finds herself? In a world given over more than ever before in history to the raising of tariff walls against international trade, how is this debtor to secure that excess of exports by which alone solvency can be regained? The Ambassador was addressing the Board of Trade for German-American Commerce. His auditors must have known that, ready as the United States is to lend money to Germany, there is no indication of willingness to throw open its markets to her products in order that her debts may be the more speedily paid. What is the answer to the problem?

It is a question which will not down. In the case of those nations which were the associates of the United States in the war and which are now heavily indebted the situation does not materially differ from that of Germany. Whether the creditor be the United States Government or the United States investor, the problem of how to pay remains the same, and the need for a market in the creditor's territory is identical. Some have thought that the Government should forgive its debts, but nobody suggests the application of this drastic remedy to the private claims, which are rapidly equaling in amount the public ones.

Is it possible that out of this situation may grow a controversy between the industrial powers that profit by the tariff and the financial forces that seem likely to suffer from it? Probably, as the same financial forces largely control the industrial interests, there will yet be found some way of reconciling these seemingly antagonistic forces.

Politics and Commerce Commission

IF POLITICAL questions are involved in the deliberations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is through no desire on the part of that body that such matters have been injected into its consideration of economic questions. The recent agitation over the so-called lake cargo coal rate case is one which has developed in the Senate because of the partisan view of various senators. These seek preferment for their sections and would penalize members of the commission by failing to vote for confirmation of their appointments because the commissioners, individually, either have or have not based their decisions in accord with the views taken by the several interested senators.

The very purpose for which the commerce commission was established is tending to break down under such political pressure. Members

of the commission, whose reappointments—often their only means of support—are at stake can hardly be expected to render decisions based solely upon the facts of the case, as they see them, when their vote may mean their rejection by the Senate for reappointment to the commission.

This is the issue recently raised in the Senate. In the lake cargo coal rate case a decision two years ago gave the advantage to the Kentucky-West Virginia fields by reason of favorable differential rates on coal moving northward to the Great Lakes ports. In a rehearing the commission reversed itself and increased the differentials against the southern fields and gave alleged preferment to the Pennsylvania-Ohio soft coal fields. Union labor is interested because of the assertions that organized labor would be injured in Pennsylvania should the southern fields again receive the advantage in rates which they enjoyed prior to the reversal of the commission's previous decision.

One commissioner who, in the first decision, had voted against giving preferment to the Pennsylvania operators, was not nominated for reappointment by the President. In his place a Pennsylvanian whose interests were those of the coal and railroad groups of that State was nominated, but the Senate refused to confirm the appointment. Another commissioner—one of the outstanding members of the commission by reason of his long and valued experience in transportation problems—then came up for reappointment, but his nomination by the President because he changed his position in the lake cargo coal rate case for reasons which, according to his statement, had brought new elements into the case.

How far the Senate can properly go in approving or rejecting the confirmation of a commerce commission appointee because of his attitude in important decisions is a question of prime importance. If members of the commission are to be intimidated, or, in effect, coerced, in their votes, the value of this organization as a rate-making body is lost. Thus far, its integrity and that of its members has never been questioned. If the solution is to be appointments for life, subject to impeachment for cause, with larger salaries, then the commerce commission's standing may remain unimpaired and its value to the railroads and to the shippers may continue to increase. But if the members are to receive notice, indirectly, that to vote contrary to the known views of the Senate majority will mean failure of reappointment to the commission, its decisions will inevitably become political rather than judicial in tone.

The Drink Evil in Russia

THE information recently published, that when the legalized sale of vodka was restored in Russia it was contended that the taking of this step would tend to stop the samogon (home brew) habit, thereby bringing the popular consumption of liquor under more effective governmental control, sounds like some of the arguments that have been forthcoming of late from the wet forces in the United States. The further information, therefore, is particularly illuminating that experience has established the fallacy of this line of reasoning, as the peasants continue to drink their samogon.

Worthy indeed of consideration by all those who are sincerely desirous of reaching accurate conclusions regarding liquor conditions in the United States is the news that the drink evil in Russia is assuming threatening proportions, with evident bad results both for public order and for the economic welfare of the country. One learns, further, that hooliganism has increased manifold of late and that the Soviet Government has decided that the manufacture of this home-brewed liquor, whether for sale or personal use, is in and of itself a criminal act.

In thus determining to take definite action against one phase of the liquor evil in its midst, the Soviet authorities are doing something which, so far as it goes, is likely to produce a certain modicum of results. The real lesson from this situation, however, is of course that the liquor menace must be wrestled with as a whole. It is of little value to attempt to play off one phase of it against another. Those opposed to prohibition in the United States claim that the restoration of some alcoholic drinks would offset the bootleg evil. Russia's experience does not uphold this view. The sobriety that existed during the short period of prohibition in that country has never been equaled. Abuses, it is true, crop up under drastic systems of liquor control. Despite all that is said to the contrary, however, the more liquor that is available, the more is drunk, and the more that is drunk the more evils are found attendant upon that drinking. Camouflaging an issue does not solve the problems associated with it. The way to do away with the evils that result from liquor drinking is to put a stop to the legal distribution of that liquor in any form.

How to Extend Prosperity

THE interest manifested, the views expressed and the general accord voiced on many major points by representative leaders in the field of business, labor and economics, who discussed the question, "How can prosperity be retained and expanded?" in the symposium printed in The Christian Science Monitor, give assurance that this question is receiving attention and carry promise of a solution leading to even wider prosperity.

Millions of individuals with millions of different ideas have built business to monumental proportions. Some of the ideas have withstood the fire of the economic melting pot. Today, however, the complexity and extent of business, with its responsibility to the general welfare of society, demand further changes, new ideas, new standards and practices. One of the problems is wages. Because money is the accepted medium of exchange and a measure and means of prosperity, the effects of this commodity were discussed in the symposium from many points of view by various contributors on the ground of its being a factor about which more should be known.

In some quarters there are differences of opinion as to the long-range value of high or low wages. But in this instance practically all

of those quoted agree that the highest possible wage means the greatest possible markets, and they further see this combination as essential to wider prosperity.

From this point the question of employment logically develops, for markets depend upon wages and wages depend upon employment. This problem has been aggravated by the increase in mass-production machinery that has freed many men for other tasks. All agree that intensive study must be made to devise ways and means to develop new industries and more employment. As Professor Carver of Harvard said, "We must intensify prospecting." Many plans are proposed and considered to retain and increase prosperity. Some may work and others may not. One way to take up the slack of unemployment is to have the Government establish a reserve fund, to be used to carry on public improvements when conditions warrant. While the plan is old and still a subject of debate, its application to the present situation seems worthy of renewed consideration.

Of course, there is a safe anchor to the windward in the policies of those who consistently advocate more careful and intensive prosecution of the so-called orthodox methods of developing and expanding business and industry.

While individual efforts are not to be discouraged or discounted, there are some problems that demand collective study and collective action if the greatest benefit to the largest number is to be realized. One encouraging example of what may be accomplished is the federal reserve bank system, which has served so well and proved to be such a bulwark of strength. As a result of the study that has been undertaken, it is not unreasonable to expect that another piece of economic machinery may be evolved that will contribute further to the welfare, protection and progress of all the people of the United States.

To be sure, prosperity is not a thing that can be legislated or enforced. But the fact-finding committee now at work under the Government's direction undoubtedly will be able to place before business men much important information. Business men have grown to be more generous in sharing and adopting practices of general worth, if for no other reason than their appreciation of the fact that what benefits all usually, perforce, benefits one.

Advancing the Cause of Art

ADMISSION has been made by authority the highest that music, after all, is an essential matter in American education; not a necessity, perhaps, to every citizen, as a private accomplishment, but an indispensable factor in the whole national scheme of civilization, nevertheless. The acknowledgment is plain; and more than that, official: the head of a university having expressed the hope in a public statement that ways and means may be found for his institution and a music school lately established to work together to advance the cause of art in the United States.

This declaration of zeal for music is, in all clearness, an outcome of the labors of the men who carry on the Juilliard Musical Foundation; particularly, of the efforts of Eugene A. Noble, the secretary. For a first step, the Juilliard trustees purchased a building in New York, where Mr. Noble set up music classes, giving advanced pupils opportunity to study with distinguished teachers. For a second, they merged this incipient conservatory with the Institute of Musical Art, providing an administrative committee, John Kravine, a Columbia University professor, chairman, to look after both, under the name of the Juilliard School of Music. Lastly, they have raised the Juilliard School of Music to regular academic dignity and have elected Mr. Kravine president. It is on the occasion of Mr. Kravine's election that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler issues an announcement, indicating that co-operation between the work of Columbia University and that of the Juilliard Musical Foundation is presently to come about.

For a long time American universities have experimented hesitantly with music education. They have offered conventional courses in the technique of composition, and they have done a little something toward the encouragement of concerts. They find, however, that the country forges ahead at a comparatively slow pace under such a dispensation. The college course in counterpoint has led to no remarkable initiative in symphony writing, the talk on Wagner's thematic devices has caused no very lively movement in the building of opera houses, and the support of the glee club has hardly started America singing from coast to coast.

Now, for a change, it looks as though the universities were to treat music as something else than a little line of business in which they must stock up in order to hold a few special customers, and as something else than a calling for peculiarly gifted persons more or less like jugglers. Columbia, at any rate, joining forces with Juilliard, is evidently considering it a public problem of the first class.

Random Ramblings

The discovery by Copenhagen biologists that 85 per cent of Danish cows use the right circular motion in chewing their cud while the rest use the left gives the world something new to ruminate on.

Coming months should show whether the wide scope of Mr. Hoover's engineering training has included anything about the proper guidance of political landlids.

And now we have the fuelless motor to join the seedless orange, the wireless telephone, the fearless cooker, the iceless refrigerator and the other "issies."

The public isn't interested so much in the size of the new \$1 bill of the United States as it is in how loud it will talk at the store counter.

The latest partnership urged—the school and the home. That's the sort of partnership which should show good profits.

Isn't it about time some state presented a "favorite daughter" at some national convention?

A debt never grows smaller by being contracted.

A Happy Family

SHELTERED under the shoulder of a great green cliff, the little seaside village lay. It would be difficult to find it on the map. For it lay in a cove even in the Normandy guidebooks. Although it is on the coast, it has no beach—the tide comes up to the dunes on which the tethered sheep crop the rank herbage; while the high rock, which protects it from the winds, is cut sheer to a highly-piggy confusion of black bowlders enclosing deep pools. Therefore, since holiday makers demand bathing above all, the village is unfrequented, and almost unknown.

Yet the surrounding country is as luscious as any in Normandy, and amid the apple orchards and the wheat fields are churches and chateaus whose stones are 800 years old. Here are the beauties of nature and the remains of the monuments of men. In the pleasant activities of today, we are vividly reminded of the vicissitudes of yesterday.

Moreover, if one climbs the cliffs and gazes from the heights between the trees, one sees across the bay, standing as it has stood for many centuries, the most wonderful construction in western Europe—the famous Mont-Saint-Michel, the eighth wonder of the world, as Madame de Sévigné called it, an inaccessible granite island with thick fortified walls tapering to a spire.

The tiny place, with its handful of houses in which a few hundred people live, is therefore, despite the map makers, well worth visiting. In this respect it is similar to many other places in fertile and historic Normandy. But at least, thought the town dweller in search of repose, there would be found in this placid forgotten village a harbor of refuge for the cosmopolitanism that is a conspicuous feature of the usual French resorts.

Along the Riviera there are more foreigners than French. Deauville and Trouville and the rest of the Atlantic coastal towns are invaded by men and women of all nationalities. In Paris itself it is more than probable that one's taxi driver, one's waiter in the restaurant, one's fellow guest in the hotel, are not French; while on the boulevards, in the Latin quarter, at Montmartre, and at Montparnasse, those whom one jostles have come from the ends of the earth.

But "here, where the world is quiet"—as Swinburne sang—it would surely be possible to escape from the international throngs. How should the international throngs have ever heard of it? The French themselves have scarcely heard of it. So we believed when we cast our tent for a short sojourn under the sheltering shoulder.

That tent is merely figurative: in reality we entered a charming rustic hotel, with spacious gardens, and behind it a meadow with cattle grazing, and a terrace with fowls and rabbits, and beyond an arbor beneath the trees, from which one looked out on a panorama of hills and valleys and streams; and, in the distance, the sea and the solitary mount.

We were sadly mistaken, however. In the gardens, as we walked, voices came to us too guttural to be French. They were the voices of two athletic young wanderers from Holland. We exchanged greetings and continued our promenade. Sitting under a striped umbrella that looked like a gigantic mushroom was a party of Russians.

This was a surprising beginning. But when we sat down to dinner, entering into conversation with the couple at

the adjoining table, we discovered that they were Italians. From the far end of the room, loud English conversation reached us. Before the day was over, we had made the acquaintance of Americans and of Germans. This, then, was a French hostelry in a lost corner of the Normandy coast in 1927.

"How did you find your way here?" we asked the Dutch boys.

They told us that they were students who belonged to a traveling club, and every year they "discovered" some unknown part of France. They were not content to follow the beaten track. They tried to shun the cosmopolitan haunts.

"You are not altogether successful this year," we remarked.

"That is true," they answered, "but, at any rate, there is no multitude. We take long excursions on foot every day, and we see the real French countryside. It is so delightful and so different. More and more our comrades are coming to France."

The Russian general and his wife were cheerful companions. They had found their way to France, after the revolution, via Constantinople and Berlin. In the evenings the general was the liveliest member of the company. He joked unceasingly—except when he asked permission to bring down from his room the records of Chaliapin, which he placed upon the gramophone and listened to in solemn silence.

One day he told us his story: he had been especially attached to the household of the Tsar, had been imprisoned by the Bolsheviks, had escaped, had swept the streets at Saint-Cloud, and had now opened a shop in Paris. Certainly one would never have suspected that this happy man had undergone hardships. Why had he come to this little village? That he scarcely knew—it was just a fortuitous occurrence.

As for the Italian pair, the husband was an authentic Count who, having become involved in political troubles, was an exile.

The elderly Englishman, a retired lawyer, had boyhood associations with France, and was now building a country cottage in these parts. He had scoured the coast before he had found the place of his dreams. With the Germans, who were quiet, attentive, and exceedingly polite, he had long political discussions. They had the friendliest feelings for France.

The Americans, man and wife, had, we found, been everywhere in France; they had motored from town to town, and their only complaint was that France seemed no longer to be French.

"France is as French as ever it was," we replied, "and it is not this collection of different nationalities in the little hotel of a little French village which will make it less French. It is we who are more French."

We were sitting after dinner, Dutch and Germans and Russians and Italians and English and Americans, in the typically Norman style, with old plates decorating the walls, with polished brass and copper utensils above the mantelpiece of the huge chimney, in which hung a big marmite with a spinning wheel in a corner by the oak settle.

"Well, I must say," exclaimed the American, "I never thought that Europeans could make such a happy family!"

S. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

New Roads While You Wait

SENATIONAL doling in the air haven't dispensed with the need for well-built highways on terra firma. How we have advanced in the last few years in the speed at which these highways can be built is shown by the statement that in 1910 an entire month was frequently required for building a single mile of concrete highway, while today the trained builder, armed with mammoth paving mixers that turn out a cubic yard of fresh concrete every minute or so, can lay a concrete ribbon 1800 feet long in eight or ten hours. In less than four days, that is, he can accomplish what a few years ago it took a month to achieve. It is reassuring to know that no matter how rapidly automobiles are made there are machines which can manufacture good roads fast enough to keep up with them.—New York Evening Post.

Enjoyment and Well-Being

THE Edmonton newspapers say that whooping cough and other children's sicknesses fell away to almost nothing during the holiday season. Children have no time to be sick at Christmas. Adults have no time to be sick when they are very busy if they like their work. Sickness may be a physical disability but it is in most cases caused by a mental condition. Christmas speaks of health and in order to enjoy Christmas it is necessary to be well, hence children get well at that time.—Prince Rupert (B. C.) News.

The Paradox of Modern Travel

IN OLD days the traveler had to spend weeks or months in the country which he visited; and of necessity he learned the peculiarities of its people. Today he is whisked from one country to another in the twinkling of an eye, and without leaving his armchair can communicate over vast distances. In consequence the real traveler who is intimately acquainted with any country but his own becomes more and more a rarity.—London Morning Post.

Enforcement

IF THE illegal carrying of revolvers, brass knuckles, and other weapons prohibited by law is common, why not say the law is a failure and abolish it? Or, would it be better to try more persistently and effectively to enforce it? Verily, the surest way to make law enforcement difficult is to emphasize the difficulties in the way of enforcement.—St. Helena (Or.) Sentinel.

Food for Thought

THE food we eat passes into our system, and builds up the body without our being conscious of it; so is it with the mental and moral diet furnished by books. It becomes a part of ourselves. We insist on the most wholesome food for the body; how much more should we demand for our growing children the most nourishing spiritual fare. Parents should unite in a holy crusade.—Melbourne Age.

And So With War, Let Us Hope

IT WASN'T the development of more deadly weapons that abolished dueling; it was the development of common sense.—New Britain Herald.

Have a Look

REMEMBER that in life as in a mirror you never get more out than you put in.—Montreal Star.

Leisure

THERE is another lesson which we can learn from the Greeks, and that is the right use of leisure, which, by the way, the Greeks called *scola*, from which we derive our own word "school." Aristotle distinguished between work, amusement (or recreation), and leisure. Work was an activity designed to produce an external result; amusement was recreation after work, which made fresh work possible; but leisure was the first use of the mind in activities which were ends in themselves—the hearing of noble music, intercourse with friends chosen for their worth, and, above all, the exercise of the speculative faculty.

We know today what work is; we know, well enough, the meaning of recreation; but do we know the nature of leisure? And has our State recognized the duty of providing the means for the enjoyment of leisure? The Athenian democracy of the Age of Pericles provided

noble music and a noble drama. When will our State learn to give its citizens a national theater and opera? Professor Barker, in the Sunday Times (London).

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself responsible for the return of the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Aren't I?" Oh, No!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Having followed for years the apparently never-to-be-ended discussion of the legitimacy of the word "ain't," and its variations, I cannot resist adding (if it has not already been added by someone else) another angle of approach in the hope of a final solution. Webster's New International as being a contraction for "are not" and "am not." Also used for "is not," "Colloquial or illiterate." But certainly "ain't" can be no stretch of imagination. It is a contraction of the two words "are" and "am," by definition in the same authority. It is the shortening of a word or of two connected words by the omission of a letter or letters. And no definition of contraction that I can find makes any provision for the addition of a letter which is foreign to the shortened words. Not even for the sake of euphony. And "ain't" contains such a foreign letter, "i," to be found in neither "are not" nor "am not."

It would therefore seem that this letter, "i," must be either what is left of "is not" contracted or the first personal pronoun, "I."

To consider it as the former, gives us "a'n't" as a compound contraction of "are not" or "am not" and "is not"; the first apostrophe to stand for the "m" of "am" or the "re" of "are," the second for the "s" of "is" and the "i" as usual for the "o" of "not." For as in all contractions the place where the contractions occur must be explained by apostrophes.

However, all of us will agree that this renders the miserable word no better in grammar than it has ever been; and, though better in spelling, far worse in writing. Furthermore, the word "ain't" has no precedent in all the English language for such a compounded, "either-or" contraction.

But as "are not" and "is not" each has a legitimate and easily spoken contraction, it seems logical that "am not" must have its origin in the effort to contract "am not" and that the "i" may have been derived from the pronoun which is inevitably associated with "am," "I."

Why not, then, go back to that, if, as it seems, we must bear with the word at all; and by placing but one contracted apostrophe where it will unmistakably explain the missing "m," render the contraction, "a'in't," forever correct English for "am I not?"

The only exception left for the purists to take in that event is the reduction of the big "I" to a little one (which might be a good thing). The word would at once be limited sufficiently to permit precise folks to use it nicely. And there would be added in the English language a delightfully quaint interrogative sentence in a single word.

On the right track "a'in't"? DEWEY VAN COTT.

New Britain, Conn.

"Who Was 'Mr. W. H.'?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent article in the Monitor on the question "Who Was 'Mr. W. H.'?" to whom Shakespeare dedicated his sonnets—mention is made of William Herbert Earl of Southampton. "Mr. W. H." is supposed to be William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, not Earl of Southampton.

Both the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Southampton have claims by the scholars as being the "W. H." The Earl of Southampton was the patron to whom the poet dedicated his "Venus and Adonis" and "Lucrece," and was the friend of Mr. W. H. of the sonnets. His name, however, was not William, but Henry. Some critics say that W. H. has been perpetually changed for the sake of disguise and that W. H. really represents Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, but chronological results reject this suggestion.

If the "Companions Book" made by William Holgate recently acquired by J. Pierpont Morgan proves who W. H. was, it will indeed settle a question which scholars have striven to answer for three centuries. Winchester, Mass. L. J. S.